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CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Akhromeyev Addresses Stockholm CDE Conference AA 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 30 Aug]
Departs for Moscow AA 2
Geneva Disarmament Conference Results Assessed AA 2
Israelyan Cited [Kuznetsov in IZVESTIYA 30 Aug] AA 3
Carrier Rocket Trials To Be Conducted 4-13 Sep AA 4
U.S. Intercontinental Ballistic Missile Test Noted AA 4
Pozner Interviews Arbatov on Test Moratorium AA 5
Further Comments AA 6
Shabanov Article Considers Nuclear Test Strategy AA 7
[PRAVDA 29 Aug]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Nonaligned Conference Continues in Harare CC 1
Text of Gorbachev Greetings CC 1
Summit Preparatory Work Viewed [Bovin, Shinkarev in IZVESTIYA 1 Sep] CC 2
Anniversary Declaration Issued CC 4
Gandhi Speaks CC 5
Al-Qadhdhafi Arrival Statement Cited CC 6
TASS Analyst Previews Summit [Kulik] CC 6
Weekly 'International Observers Round Table' CC 7
[Kolchanov, Lebedev, Zholkver]
Participation in GATT Meeting Requested [TANJUG] CC 13

UNITED STATES & CANADA

IZVESTIYA Reports Daniloff Arrest for 'Espionage' [1 Sep] A 1
Further Reportage on U.S. Anti-Libya Activities A 1
'War of Nerves' Viewed [Gan in PRAVDA 29 Aug] A 1
Rogers' Comments Denounced [Fedyashin] A 2
Walters' Trip Viewed [Andrianov] A 2
U.S. Plans Outlined [Kondrashov] A 3
U.S. Preparing Public for Attack [Morozov] A 4
Political Climate Noted [Grachev] A 4
U.S. 'Gunboat Diplomacy' Seen in World Maneuvers [Gorshkov] A 5
Further Commentary [Mnatsakanov] A 6
Article Discusses U.S. Economic Problems A 7
[Koptsov in PRAVDA 26 Aug]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Soviet Leadership Greets SRV on Anniversary E 1
SRV Delegation Meets With Supsov's Pallayev E 1
[IZVESTIYA 27 Aug]

IZVESITYA Reviews Rogachev Talks in Indochina [29 Aug] E 1
Deputy Foreign Minister Discusses Pacific Issues E 2
[Wellington EVENING POST 27 Aug]
Australian Parliamentary Group Opposes SDI Role E 3
[Voronin]

EASTERN EUROPE

HPR, Soviet Deputy Foreign Ministers Meet [MTI] F 1
Czechoslovak Engineering Minister Visits [CTK] F 1
IZVESTIYA Notes Romanian Government Reshuffle F 1
[28 Aug]
Earthquake in Romania, Tremors in Moscow Reported F 1

WESTERN EUROPE

Gorbachev Sends Condolences on Kekkonen's Death G 1

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Demichev-led Delegation Libyan Visit Chronicled H 1
Departure for Libya [IZVESTIYA 31 Aug] H 1
Arrival in Libya H 1
Visits U.S. Raid Scenes H 1
Meets With Al-Qadhdhafi H 2
Views Libyan Military Parade H 2
Libya Celebrates Sep Revolution Anniversary H 2
Presidium Sends Greetings [IZVESTIYA 1 Sep] H 2
Al-Qadhdhafi Speaks at Rally H 3
Anniversary Marked by Commentary Kapralov in [IZVESTIYA 1 Sep] H 3
Al-Asad/Al-Qadhdhafi PRESS Statement Cited H 4
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 28 Aug]
Moroccan-Libyan Treaty Denounced by Hassan H 4
[IZVESTIYA 1 Sep]
Analyst on U.S. 'Brigandage' Against Libya [Ponomarev] H 5
Yuliy Vorontsov Continues 'Mideast Tour H 5
Received by Jordan's Husayn H 5
Further on Amman Talks [Amman] H 6
Meets Algerian Officials, 'Arafat H 6
Further Reportage on Petrovskiy Statements [INA] H 7
Talks With Iraqi Leaders H 8
Khalaf Says 'Arafat Received Gorbachev Message [KUNA] H 8

LATIN AMERICA & CARRIBEAN

Soviet Fishermen Injured in Peruvian Bomb Attack K 1
Foreign Ministry Takes Action K 1
U.S. Reportedly Offering Asylum to Chile's Pinochet [Mnatsakanov] K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Passenger Ship Sinks Off Novorossiysk; Lives Lost R 1
'Unofficial Source' Cited [AFP] R 1
Kamentsev Appointed Deputy Chairman, Council of Ministers R 1
Death of Minister Petrishchev, Obituary Reported R 1

Shcherbitskiy, Lyashko Visit Chernobyl Area R 2
Report on Dosimetric Monitoring at Chernobyl AES R 3
Election of New Tselinograd Obkom First Secretary R 3

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

TASS Analyst Views Plans for Upcoming Pay Increases S 1
[Prokhorov]
'Breakthrough Reported in Oil, Food Production S 2
[Prokhorov]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Gosagroprom's Sizenko Discusses Grain Harvest T 1
[Artsibachev in PRAVDA 27 Aug]
Agricultural Developments Reported by Media T 2
28-29 Aug T 2
30 Aug-1 Sep I 4
Harvest Storm Damage Reported in Ryazan Oblast T 5

AKHROMEYEV ADDRESSES STOCKHOLM CDE CONFERENCE

PM011311 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Aug 86 Second Edition p 5

["At the Stockholm Conference" -- KRASNAYA ZUEZDA headline]

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces and USSR first deputy minister of defense, today addressed, on behalf of the Soviet Government, the plenary session of the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures, Security and Disarmamenet in Europe. The contemporary international situation, he said, is developing under the influence of the peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. These are a program for the liquidation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction this century and proposals for the reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals, and a number of other initiatives.

The extension of the unilateral moratorium on the testing of nuclear weapons to 1 January 1987 recently announced in a statement by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee M.S. Gorbachev is yet another important step by the Sovet Union toward breaking the closed circle of the arms race and making a start on the complete liquidation of nuclear weapons. I would like to hope that in the final analysis commonsense will prevail in Washington, and that the historic chance on the road to stopping the arms race will not be missed.

The role of the Stockholm conference in creating a system of reliable security is also great. The Soviet Union came to this international forum with the firm intention of leading the matter toward a search for mutual understanding, and toward the attainment of a mutually acceptable balance of interests. We are deeply convinced that an improvement in the situation on the European Continent and peace and calm in our European home would be of enormous significance not only for our continent but also for all other continents.

Much has already been done by the socialist countries, in cooperation with the other participants in the conference, for the attainment of agreement on such key questions as the nonuse of force, notification of military exercises and troops movements, the invitation of observers, and the implementation of monitoring [kontrol] the fulfillment of accords that have been attained. As a result the overall situation at the conference has changed for the better.

Some days ago an accord was attained on the notification of troop transfers to Europe, which could become an important link in a system of agreements intended to ensure European security.

The Soviet Union is proving with deeds its striving to reach agreement at the Stockholm conference. We are entitled to expect steps in return from the NATO states. However on a number of important questions being discussed at the conference, there is so far clearly insufficient movement in response [vstrechnoye dvizheniya] on their part. This concerns, for instance, such a problem as the limitation of the scale of military exercises. Taking into account that frequently the exercises being held by NATO countries are of an especially dangerous, destabilizing nature, the demand of the majority of European states for a substantial limitation of large exercises is perfectly legitimate. Then it would become more tranquil in Europe.

In order to reach an accord on the notification of whatever kind of military activity it is necessary to determine precisely which specific military activity will be subject to notification and, correspondingly, verification. [paragraph continues]

The concept of notification of "outside-garrison activity" of troops, which is being proposed by NATO, does not provide a solution of this problem. It contains many loopholes of abuses and interference in the internal affairs of states. It must be a question of specific kinds of military activity -- of troop exercises, movements and transfers of troops, which are subject to notification. Much attention is being paid at the conference to the questions of monitoring and verification of the implementation of confidence-building measures. The Soviet Union is no less interested than other states in rigorous monitoring. The Soviet Government, motivated by a wish to see progress in the examination of the questions facing the conference, and to ensure that it ends with specific results, has deemed it possible to agree to inspections as a means of monitoring confidence-building measures. We, of course, believe that the inspections should not be to the detriment of anyone's security. Specifically, the USSR considers that each state taking part in the Stockholm conference ought to allow a quota of one or two inspections a year at places on its territory that lie within the European Continent. This would be done at the request of other participant states when there is suspicion about the observance of confidence-building measures on which agreement will be reached.

In the current complex international situation the positive conclusion of the Stockholm conference is very important. The main significance of this fact will lie in the fact that an important change for the better in European affairs and international affairs in general will have been made.

A press conference was also held at the Soviet Embassy today. It was addressed by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev. He answered numerous questions from journalists.

Departs for Moscow

LD291640 Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Stockholm August 29 TASS -- Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhromeyev, chief-of-staff of the Soviet Armed Forces and first deputy minister of defense of the USSR, who today addressed the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, left for home.

GENEVA DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE RESULTS ASSESSED

LD291824 Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 29 Aug 86

["Results of the Disarmament Conference" -- TASS identifier]

[Text] Geneva August 29 TASS -- The session of the Disarmament Conference of 1986 has closed today. The current session differed from the preceding ones by the activeness of most of the delegations, the correspondence of their stands with the realities of the nuclear and space age. This has been in a considerable measure a result of the USSR's large-scale initiatives, central to which is the programme for the total elimination of all types of mass destruction weapons by the end of the 20th century.

Many delegations showed greater interest in the key problem of the present -- the limitation of the weapons race, nuclear disarmament, and displayed greater preparedness to outline specific measures in that field. The delegations of the United States and of the other Western powers, which blocked the start of the talks at the special agency under far-fetched pretexts, have found themselves in isolation.

The main issue of the agenda on the session was that of a ban on nuclear tests. Most of the participants in the conference have been unanimous that it is necessary to put an end immediately to nuclear tests and start drawing up an appropriate treaty.

The Soviet Union's decision to extend the moratorium on nuclear blasts till the end of this year has met with broad approval of the participants in the conference. Many delegates urged the United States to join with the Soviet Union in that move. It was noted also that if the U.S. delegation removed the artificial barriers in the way of a start of effective work on the draft treaty, the Geneva conference would be able to play a decisive role in resolving that problem.

Many delegates have been also disappointed by the fact that through the fault of the Western group, above all of the USA, talks have not been started this year at the special committee on the conference on preventing the arms race in outer space. Yet, within the framework of the committee, a number of delegations tabled their definition of the term "space strike weapons" and expressed their attitude to many international legal aspects of the future agreement on preventing arms race in outer space.

A source of some gratification are the results of the talks on a ban on chemical weapons. The socialist states, which cannot think of a safe world without eliminating those brutal mass destruction weapons, put forward at the session a package of initiatives which made it possible to reach a number of fundamental accords on the way towards drafting an appropriate convention.

Yet, the decisions of the USA and NATO in favour of binary chemical rearmament are a source of concern, since they will program for years ahead not only the preservation, but also a strengthening of the chemical threat to mankind.

The Western delegations would be well advised to substantiate their declarations on commitment to the cause of disarmament by specific steps at all talks, including at the disarmament conference, so that the forum should live up to the hopes placed on it by international public.

Israelyan Cited

PM291459 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Interview with V.L. Israelyan, head of the USSR delegation at the Geneva Disarmament Conference, by IZVESTIYA own correspondent V. Kuznetsov, under the rubric "On a Topical Theme": "A Businesslike and Concrete Approach"]

[Text] The Disarmament Conference session ended its work in Geneva's Palais des Nations today. "What are the main results?" That question was asked by IZVESTIYA's own correspondent V. Kuznetsov to V.L. Israelyan, head of the USSR delegation.

Summing up the results of the work done by the conference this year, he said, it may be said objectively and without bias that the session was influenced by the Soviet Union's large-scale initiatives. The pivotal, central initiative in the program for the elimination of all types of weapons of mass destruction by the end of the 20th century, contained in the 15 January statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The unilateral Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions has been in force for more than a year now, and has been repeatedly extended, despite the fact that the United States has carried out 18 nuclear tests during that period. The Soviet Union has taken weighty steps in the sphere of monitoring the ending of tests, using international forms of verification up and including on-site inspections.

Major measures were also proposed on the question of preventing an arms race in space, without which the nuclear threat cannot be eliminated. The elaboration of a multilateral agreement on ensuring the immunity of artificial earth satellites and banning antisatellite systems -- these are elements of our "star peace" program. The Soviet initiatives, V.L. Israelyan went on to say, determined the main positive result of the conference's work this year. A new approach appropriate to the realities of the nuclear and space era is becoming increasingly apparent in the positions of the vast majority of the delegations. The key question at the session was the banning of nuclear tests. The position of the conference, with the exception of the U.S. delegation and its closest allies, is clear on this -- nuclear tests should be stopped immediately and talks should begin with a view to concluding a corresponding agreement.

Finally, about the results of the talks on banning chemical weapons. The agreements in principle achieved regarding the quickest elimination of industrial bases for the manufacture of chemical weapons will bring forward an agreement on eliminating these weapons. If a similar readiness to compromise had been displayed by the Western side, the results would have been more substantial. The results of this year's session of the conference differ in many positive respects from those of previous years. However, it would be quite wrong to draw far-reaching conclusions from this. The lack of talks on the whole nuclear disarmament complex was extremely damaging to the conference. Nothing can justify the Western states' obstructionist position on this question. The United States and the other NATO countries, V.L. Israelyan said in conclusion, should back up the statement of their desire for disarmament with compromise proposals at all the current talks, including the Disarmament Conference.

CARRIER ROCKET TRIALS TO BE CONDUCTED 4-13 Sep

LD011808 TASS International Service in Russian 1737 GMT 1 Sep 86

["TASS Announcement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Sep (TASS) -- From 4 to 13 September 1986 carrier rockets [rakety nositeli] will be launched in the Soviet Union to the following areas:

An area of the Pacific Ocean with a radius of 70 sea miles based on a center with the coordinates of 26 degrees 32 minutes north and 173 degrees 18 minutes east. An area of the Pacific Ocean with a radius of 30 sea miles based on a center with the coordinates of 19 degrees 20 minutes north and 174 degrees 25 minutes east. TASS is authorized to state that in order to ensure safety, the USSR Government asks the governments of other states that use sea and air routes in the Pacific to give instructions to the appropriate bodies, so that ships and aircraft do not enter these areas or the airspace above them from 1200 to 1700, local time, each day.

U.S. INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE TEST NOTED

LD011953 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 1 TASS -- The United States tested another intercontinental ballistic missile C-4, known as the Trident-1. The missile was launched by a Poseidon submarine off the Florida coast. It was the 51st test launch of the missiles of this class, each of which can carry up to 8 independently targetable nuclear warheads. According to the AP, Navy officials said that the C-4 would become an important complement to the Navy's nuclear arms arsenal.

POZNER INTERVIEWS ARBATOV ON TEST MORATORIUM

LD301123 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] After the news conference held in Moscow on Wednesday which was devoted to Soviet-American relations, Vladimir Pozner interviewed one of the participants, Gerogiy Arbatov, director of the Institute of the United States and Canada Studies, on other aspects of the Soviet moratorium. We present the first part of this interview.

[Begin recording] [Pozner] Academician Arbatov, you are aware of the fact that on 18 August the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Union's Communist Party made a statement in which he announced the prolongation of the unilateral test ban that the Soviet Union announced at the end of July 1985 and actually imposed upon itself on 6 August 1985. There has been a series of, if you wish, argumentations by the administration, by the White House, as to why it will not accept a test ban, a comprehensive test ban, and I would like to run some of these arguments by you and to have your opinion, as a member of the Supreme Soviet, the Soviet parliament and a member of the Central Committee of the Comunist Party and as the director of the United States and Canada Studies Institute, which is the foremost think-tank in the Soviet Union on Soviet-American relations.

One of the arguments is that the test ban does not correspond to the national interests of the United States, or of its allies. Now, what would you say to that?

[Arbatov] It depends on what you understand under national interests. If it is an interest, national interest, of the United States to achieve military superiority in order to start a war and inflict a military defeat on the Soviet Union, which I am sure it is not, but if it is understood in this way by American leadership then everything which goes with the arms race, including further and further tests of nuclear weapons, is in the American interest. But I think, again I repeat this, it is not the national interest of the United States. I think United States actually are just as interested as we are in avoiding nuclear war and therefore I just don't believe in this argument. You know, national interest is a slogan, a very, such a glittering generality, a cliche, behind which a whole lot of bad designs and a lot of scandals have hidden themselves throughout history. And I don't think it can be taken seriously.

It has to be asked I think by us, and we asked it from the Americans, it should be asked by the allies of the United States and I know that the allies ask this question and I think it should be asked by Americans, I'm not giving them any advice but as a student of the United States I know that many Americans ask this question: Why do the Americans need more and more nuclear tests while the Russians are living with this long nuclear fast, already for a year, and now are going to prolong it for another half-year? [as heard] Where is the difference?

[Pozner] What about this argument, that basically the United States is for a test ban but it is impossible to verify, or there is a problem about verification on site, what do you think about that?

[Arbatov] I think it was completely beaten already. The first thing, I don't know any other issue in the field of arms control which is so simple to verify as nuclear explosions. And for instance, the Americans have made 18 tests during this year of our moratorium. They have announced only five.

[Pozner] Fifteen.

[Arbatov] Fifteen, 15. But we have, of course, registered three others which were in very low range which the Americans didn't announce. And so the technology has made such a big step forward, in seismology and in other fields of analysis, how to distinguish nuclear tests from earthquakes or some other explosions, you can make a distinction, that it doesn't make any problem. Nevertheless we agreed, we have nothing against it, and all other kinds of inspection.

[Pozner] And we have agreed to on-site inspection.

[Arbatov] Including on-side inspection.

[Pozner] And in fact we have American scientists...

[Arbatov, interrupting] Yes, and this I wanted to say. We have agreed also to the six nations representing, you know, representing five continents, who proposed their services, and among them is even an ally of the United States, a member of NATO, and a neutral country, nonaligned country, not a single ally of the Soviet Union, that they can do it and we agreed also to American on-site inspection. And more than this -- we (?made it) on a private base. On agreement reached between Soviet and American scientists there is already equipment installed at the biggest nuclear test site in the Soviet Union, near Semipalatinsk. It is there, it is working there.

[Pozner] In fact it registered the American test (?last week).

[Arbatov] Yes, yes it registered the American test. [end recording]

Further Comments

LD212238 Moscow in English to North American 2300 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] We bring you part two of Vladimir Pozner's interview with a leading analyst of United States-Soviet relations, Director of the United States and Canada Institute in Moscow Georgiy Arbatov. They discuss some argumentation by the oppoonents of a nuclear moratorium:

[Pozner] What about the view that the moratorium is really only a political step that in no way harms the Soviet military program, it's just a political step and that's all it is?

[Arbatov] Well, you know if absence of tests doesn't harm any program then I would ask: Why don't the Americans join us?

[Pozner] That's a good question.

[Arabatov] Yes. So it is certain risk, and it was not an easy decision and we had to weigh up the harm in military programs that this will inflict and the possible political effect in somehow promoting arms control and in future disarmament, as we have decided to give preference and to make it highest priority this move to stop the arms race. So it was not an easy decision, but we decided we can live with it, and would it be on both sides, and we proposed that we have an agreement, not simply, not simply our word and American word, but we have agreement with procedures of verification, etc., ect.....

In this case, there will be no harm for anybody because we would stop developing, new nuclear systems, new nuclear weapons, and then it will be equality, but equality on a much better basis than this, you know, very fluid equality when each side tries to, to...

[Pozner] Call it a fragile balance.

[Arbatov) Fragile balance and very unstable situation when each side wants to get ahead and the other side has to reach it, and then it, the other gets ahead, etc... So we are advancing, you know, on this equilibrium, but on higher and higher planning (?or) to higher and higher levels. And we propose to stop it, which would mean -- I think it is one of the most effective steps in arms control, because it would, it would mean that we stopped qualitative arms race in nuclear field, and it would also have very good effect on non-proliferation. [sentence as heard]

[Pozner] Trying to play down the importance of the moratorium we get this argument from American that people really aren't afraid or worried about nuclear tests, they are worried about nuclear weapons, and the nuclear tests have no effect on the number of nuclear weapons, we should think about doing, first of all cutting down on the number of weapons. What would you respond to that?

[Arbatov] You know you, you, if you cut existing nuclear weapons but go on with building new nuclear weapons it is a further arms race, it is not an arms control, and you cannot build new nuclear weapons without testing them. Therefore it is tremendously effective, effective. And I, it's also not true that people are not worried about nuclear tests. As far as I know through the public opinion polls show that even 80 percent of Americans reading and hearing all this poor excuses for American behavior (?on) this, in this case for their very obstinate, refusal to join the moratorium. Eighty percent of Americans are against nuclear tests if it is (?made that they are stopped) together with the Russians and if they are verified and this is certain so it's, it's just a game. [sentence as heard] You know, I think allo the energy and ingenuity with which Pentagon and American Administration invent excuses not to, to follow the example of Soviet Union and abstain from other arms control steps would it be really spent on pursuing goal of improving international relations, the atmosphere, improving the atmosphere and taking clear measures for arms control and for stabilizing the situation and we would live in a much better, better world. [sentence as heard]

SHABANOV ARTICLE CONSIDERS NUCLEAR TEST STRATEGY

PM291210 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[Commentary by Army General V.M. Shabanov, USSR deputy defense minister: "Why Do They Need Tests?" -- first three paragranphs are PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] In an attempt to justify the U.S. Administration's reluctance to join the moratorium on nuclear explosions, high-ranking administration representatives and, with its blessing, many people in the U.S. mass media are claiming that the continuation of nuclear tests is "necessary to check the reliability of the U.S. nuclear arsenals."

At the same time Dr Jeremy Leggett of the Verification Technology Information Center (London) published a letter to the THE GUARDIAN in which he rejected the U.S. Administration's "argument" that nuclear bombs in arsenals have to be tested in order to be sure that they are in "working condition." Citing specialists' opinion, he writes that "this is only needed for the creation [sozdaniye] of more complex and more destabilizing new weapon designs."

The PRAVDA editorial office asked Army General V.M. Shabanov, USSR deputy defense minister, to comment on these statements.

Yes, I am aware of the statements by U.S. officials on the need for the United States to continue nuclear weapons tests in order to maintain confidence in the serviceability of their existing nuclear arsenal, he replied. However, this conclusion does not stand up to any criticism. It is aimed at people -- and there are many of them -- who are uninformed about the military-technical aspects of the question.

In fact, the checking of existing munitions is by no means the main aim of the nuclear tests. Military specialists are well aware that tests mostly serve to improve [otrabotka] and test new types of nuclear weapons.

Many corresponding examples can be cited from U.S. military programs. For instance, flight tests of MX intercontinental missiles are currently under way. This is a first-strike missile and powerful warheads with high-accuracy guidance systems are being developed [razrabatyvayutsya] for it.

Several versions of nuclear warheads are being created [sozdayetsya] for the new small Midgetman missile.

The new generation of Trident II sea-launched (from submarines) intercontinental missiles will also be equipped with highly accurate nuclear warheads.

New nuclear combat units are being created in the United States for the next generation of strategic cruise missiles.

More effective nuclear munitions, including neutron munitions, are also being developed [razrabatyvayutsya] for operational-tactical missiles and artillery.

Continuing to talk about the real aims of nuclear tests in the United States, I particularly want to dwell on space-based nuclear weapons, which are being developed [razrabatyvayetsya] under the SDI program. It is primarily a question of nuclear-pumped lasers, to put it more simply, nuclear explosive devices.

The Americans attach great importance to this type of weapon, considering it to be a promising strike weapons for space battles.

It is well-known from various sources that the United States is, moreover, working on transforming the energy generated by nuclear explosions into other types of directed energy for striking various targets in and from space.

I think that what I have said is enough to make it clear why the United States is not going along with the Soviet Union's proposal for a complete end to nuclear tests. It is not a question of "checking reliability" but of creating [sozdaniye] new types of nuclear weapons. In that sense Dr Leggett is not far from the truth.

In conclusion, I would like to stress that we military men, who are responsible for our state's defense capability, are closely watching the U.S. Administration's actions in the field of the development of U.S. military-technical potential. We are sure that if necessary Soviet science and industry will be able to give a worthy rebuff to the Americans' attempt to wreck the existing military-strategic equilibrium to their own advantage.

NONALIGNED CONFERENCE CONTINUES IN HARARE

LD312051 Moscow TASS in English 2023 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow September 1 TASS -- Follows the full text of the message of greetings by Mikhail Gorbachev to Robert Gabriel Mugabe, chairman of the 8th conference of the heads of state and government of nonaligned countries.

I cordially greet you and all the participants in the 8th conference of the heads of state and government of nonaligned countries. Your forum, at which the leaders of almost two-thirds of the countries of the world have come together, is by right in the focus of world public opinion.

Since its first conference -- and its 25th anniversary is being marked these days -- the nonaligned Movement, born of the national-liberation struggle of the peoples for their independence and complete equality, has travelled an uphill but glorious road and stood its ground and grown stronger in spite of all the intrigues of its ill-wishers. The fruitful idea of nonalignement, which inspired such outstanding leaders as Jawaharlal Nehru, Josip Broz Tito, Jamal 'abd al-Nasir, Ahmed Sukarno and Kwame Nkruma, has now established itself as one of the largest prestigious international movements.

Today the Nonaligned Movement, which is strongly opposed to war and the arms race and advocates the renunicaton of the use of force in the settlement of international problems, is making an important contribution to the moulding of new political thinking, which is in accord with the realities of the nuclear and space age. The striving of the countries participating in the Nonaligned Movement to avert nuclear catastrope looming over mankind is reflected in the resolutions of its forums, which are consistently advocating a fair and safe world for all. The Nonaligned Movement has become an irreplaceable factor of international relations and an influential political force of our age.

The Soviet Union is against the Nonaligned Movement being viewed through the prism of East-West confrontation and regards with complete understanding the desire of the nonaligned countries to stay away from military blocs, to pursue independent policies and to determine without interference ways of their development. The development of friendship and cooperation with these countries will always be for the Soviet Union one of the more important aspects of its foreign policy. We regard the Nonaligned Movement, with all the diversity of the participants in it, as a strong force standing in opposition to war and aggression, to imperialism, colonialism and racism, a force adding to the potential of peace, reason and goodwill.

We appreciate the readiness of the nonaligned countries to assume their share of high responsibility for the fate of mankind so as immediately to put an end to nuclear weapon tests and to initative real disarmament. The Soviet Union, as you know, has decided to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, announced on August 6 last year, to January 1, 1987. In taking this major practical step, intended to bring about at long last a real breakthrough to halting the nuclear arms race, we believe that people in all the countries, political circles and all the participants in your conference will appreciate the quiet at the Soviet nuclear testing sites and will make efforts to ensure that nuclear test explosions no longer reverberate in the world.

It is high time to break the vicious circle of military rivalry, wars and exhaustive regional conflicts, to find effective ways of resolving socio-economic problems and to enter the 21st century with confidence of the future.

The achievement of these noble goals, for which the Soviet Union, among others, is working, today depends on whether the peace forces of the world succeed in raising a dependable barrier to the arms race and to its spread into outer space, in blocking the militarist ambitions of the aggressive forces of imperialism, in ridding the world of the sores of colonialism, racism and apartheid, and in achieving the true democratisation of international political, economic and humanitarian relations.

I am confident that your conference, convened in the newly-free frontline Republic of Zimbabwe, which is courageously countering the intrigues of the racists and imperialists, will be a match for the responsible tasks set before it by history.

I wish you every success in your work.

Mikhail Gorbachev

Summit Preparatory Work Viewed

PM011011 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by special correspondents A. Bovin, L. Shrinkarev: "Quest for Joint Solutions"]

[Text] Harare -- The conferences of experts and foreign ministers have ended in the capital of Zimbabwe after completing preparatory work for the meeting of heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries.

Things are not easy for the journalists, and around 1,000 of them have already been accredited here. Zimbabwe is part of the "front-line" zone where free Africa meets the Africa which is still in a racist prison. Anything can be expected of the South African authorities. Hence, extraordinary security measures are being taken in order to protect the participants in the Eighth Conference of the Nonaligned Movement from possible incidents. These measures are affecting the journalists as well. At the entrance to the press center we are allowed in one at a time through special electomagnetic devices which react to metal. Zimbabwean women in blue police uniforms and cockaded berets carefully examine the contents of our briefcases and files, and ask us to open our jackets...

Let us also observe that journalists are not allowed into the auditorium or the hotels where the delegations are staying. True, monitors have been set up in the press center on which particular aspects of the sessions will be transmitted. In short, direct, first-hand contacts are extremely difficult. Although one understands the necessity for this state of affairs here, in the neighborhood of South Africa, that does not make it any easier... Apart from the official materials, we survive mainly on rumors, fragmentary reports, and what is written in the newspapers here and said on television and radio. Unfortunately, you cannot always grasp the details, nuances, and finer points. But the general picture is emerging clearly enough.

The experts and foreign ministers discussed questions connected with the financing of the Nonaligned Movement and the organization of the conference (the composition of the leading and working bodies, procedures for the sessions, and so forth), and above all its agenda, as well as drafts for a political and economic declaration.

Everyone agreed that the conference's attention should be focused on the highly complex package of problems which includes the general improvement of the international situation, and ending of the arms race, and the lessening of the threat of nuclear war, as well as ways of ensuring the just resolution of regional conflicts and a decisive ban on the use of force in resolving international disputes.

Everyone agreed that the conference participants should concentrate on the difficult, intricate economic problems which permanently trouble the majority of Third World countries and indicate real ways and means of bringing about economic decolonization and the progressive democrative restructuring of the entire system of international economic relations.

Everyone agreed that the Harare conference should emphasize in every way that the preservation of the apartheid regime in South Africa and the continuing occupation of Namibia are a challenge to all mankind, and that the present stage of the struggle against the last hotbeds of racism and colonialism requires an increase in international assistance to the struggling peoples.

Those are the three main groups of problems, in addition to the large number of concrete questions which make up the agenda. Agreement concerning the main avenues of work at the conference did not preclude energetic debates over these highly concrete questions.

An example. We were told that a number of states have proposed the inclusion on the agenda of a special item on state terrorism. The objections were partly formal: It is better not to alter the agenda agreed upon beforehand, since one amendment could be followed by others, and ther would be no end to it. A dispute flared up. Eventually the agenda was left virtually unaltered.

It must be observed that a unique decisionmaking machinery has been developed within the Nonaligned Movement. The so-called consensus principle operates; that is, a document is considered to be approved only when there is no objector. If this principle is strictly applied, one objector blocks the agreement of all the others. But the nonaligned countries adopt a flexible, elastic approach to consensus. A particular decision is considered to be adopted even if there are more or less private objections. The objectors still have the right to file an official reservation. The political purpose of this elasticity is clear -- where possible, to avoid open, keen confrontations and maintain and strengthen the movement's unity.

In addition to members of the movement and observers, guests have also been present at conferences of the Nonaligned Movement since the third conference (Lusaka, 1970). In Delhi, there were 10 guests. Now it has been decided, in addition, to invite as guests Australia, Greece, Mongolia, the West African Economic Community, the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, and a number of other international and regional organizations.

"The nonaligned conference has to make decisions which are important to the entire world community," Vietnamese representative Vo Dong Giang told us. [paragraph continues]

"What specifically do we expect from this meeting? We would like to think that its participants will come out in support of the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and its decision to extend the moratorium on nuclear weapon tests, since that really accords with the interests of all the peoples. There are many troubled zones on our planet where it has not yet been possible to stabilize the situation. We are confident that the conference will once again firmly declare its solidarity with the liberation struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia and with the efforts of the 'front-line' states to lessen their dependence on apartheid and support African patriots fighting for their motherland's liberation.

"It is a question of strengthening peace and the peoples' security in all regions, including Asia, the Pacific, the Caribbean, and the Near East. I believe the conference will unanimously adopt documents, including an economic declaration, noting that the difficulties of seeking global solutions to world economic problems originate from the reluctance of certain developed countries to consider the urgent problems of the world economy as a whole and of its component parts."

Here are the words of Barbosa Rubens, member of the Brazilian delegation:

"The atmosphere in Harare is businesslike, the delegation members are inclined toward a practical, I would even say pragmatic approach toward tackling the issues. Everyone feels a sense of responsibility for the documents to be adopted. They touch on the main problems of the modern world and should define the next joint actions for the Nonaligned Movement."

The Eighth Conference of Heads of State and Government of Nonaligned Countries is taking place in an international atmosphere many aspects of which are defined by the Soviet Union's peace offensive and M.S. Gorbachev's statement on extending the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions. The irrefutable fact that our country's peace-loving foreign policy acts are fully in accordance with the interests of the nonaligned states is well known to the conference participants. In a conversation with us, Daniel Banze, member of the Mozambique delegation, said:

"We know it was not easy for the Soviet Union yet again to extend the moratorium unilaterally. But it did it, displaying a responsible approach to the fate of the world. This principled stand is fully in accordance with the ideals of the Nonaligned Movement.

...Thus everything is ready for the meeting of heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries. It begins on Monday morning.

Anniversary Declaration Issued

LD012055 Moscow TASS in English 1639 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Harare September 1 TASS -- The participants in the jubilee meeting of the 8th Conference of the Heads of State and Government of Non-aligned Countries today approved a declaration on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Non-aligned Movement.

The basic principles of the movement, the declaration says, include struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, racism, Zionism and every form of foreign aggression, occupation, dominance, hegemonism intervention in internal affairs and the policy of dividing the world into blocs.

Following these principles, the movement has today become a global factor of intenational relations.

Now that world tension, along with conflicts and instability in many parts of the world keep growing and mankind is facing the mortal threat because of the stockpiling of armaments, primarily nuclear weapons, nonalignment has a very important role to play in promoting world peace and practically fulfilling the principles of freedom, independence, equality and development. Our movement, the declaration stresses, attaches special importance to the implementation of the principle between political and socio-economic systems are an insurmountable obstacle to the maintenance of peace. The problem of the arms race is closely linked to the problems of human survival and the eradication of poverty, disease and illiteracy. The Non-Aligned Movement reaffirms its resolve to work for universal and total disarmament under effective international control.

The heads of state, the declaration notes, reaffirm that they will continue to make efforts to destroy racism and all the vestiges of colonialism, to achieve a world without wars, to oppose the policy of blocs and struggle over spheres of influence, to promote a policy of vigorous peaceful coexistence and to make efforts for universal detente and disarmament and for an end to the arms race.

The non-aligned countries pledge to counter any form of intervention in the internal affairs of states and the use of threat of force against the freedom, independence, sovereignty or territorial integrity of any country, to facilitate a search for peaceful ways of settling international disputes, to enhance the role and efficiency of the United Nations and to demand universal respect for the provisions of its Charter and the establishment of new fair international relations.

Gandhi Speaks

LD020335 Moscow TASS in English 1529 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Harare September 1 TASS -- The Non-aligned Movement reiterates its allegiance to the ideal of peaceful coexistence and mutual development in conditions of peace, justice and equality, Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of India, stated today at a celebration meeting devoted to the 25th anniversary of the Non-aligned Movement. Rajiv Gandhi said that humanity could survive only if it got rid of confrontation, fear, hatred and inequality. This is what the Non-aligned Movement is striving for. In the past wars were of local nature. A conflict with the use of nuclear weapons will affect all the countries and destroy life on earth.

According to Rajiv Gandhi, the Constituent Conference in Belgrade urged to stop the nuclear arms race. The suspension of nuclear tests was to become the first step in this direction. The Non-aligned Movement continually worked for nuclear disarmament through a dialogue. Last year representatives of six countries came up with an initiative in New Delhi aimed at achieving disarmament and maintaining peace. The initiative which was approved by the Coordination Bureau of the Non-aligned Movement reflects its common will.

The USSR readily responded to the appeal to introduce a moratorium on nuclear explosions which was prolonged recently in answer to the Mexican declaration of the "Delhi Six".

We welcome the Soviet decision and expect the similar answer from other nuclear powers, Rajiv Gandhi pointed out. Enormous responsibility rests with the American and Soviet leaders. We hope that they will meet before the end of the current year and will take concrete steps for reducing and eventually eliminating nuclear weapons, Rajiv Gandhi said. Nuclear confrontation must not be permitted to take a new dimension.

Apart from the menace of a nuclear war, there exists a permanent threat to the independence and territorial integrity of developing countries, to their right to use their own resources for the benefit of their nations, to the unity of the Non-aligned Movement, the Indian prime minister pointed out. He reaffirmed the determination of all the developing countries to press for the establishment of a new economic order.

Al-Qadhdhafi Arrival Statement Cited

LD020657 Moscow TASS in English 0613 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] London September 2 TASS -- The leader of the Libyan revolution, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, arrived in Harare today today to attend the 8th Non-aligned Summit there. He said in a statement for the press that his participation in that conference at such a difficult time for Libya, when another U.S. aggression was being prepared against it, was above all a reaffirmation of the position of his country which supported the just popular struggles in southern Africa for freedom and against the apartheid regime, against oppression and acts of aggression on the part of Pretoria. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed confidence that the summiteers would give solid backing for the freedom-loving Libyan people in their struggle for independence against further aggressive intrigues by U.S. imperialists.

TASS Analyst Previews Summit

LD312008 Moscow TASS in English 1957 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 31 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

The problems of achieving disarmament and averting nuclear catastrophe will be given centre stage at the Eighth Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the Non-aligned Countries opening in Harare tomorrow. This shows that the leaders and peoples of 101 countries represented at the forum in the Zimbabwean capital strive to ensure peace and security on earth. The foreigh policy activity of the Soviet Union is also geared to the solution of this key issue of our time. Moscow's thesis -- not armament instead of development but disarmament for development -- expresses the sacred aspirations of the non-aligned states i which about a half of all mankind now live. This is the reason why the new peace initiatives of the USSR and, first and foremost, the extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions are so highly evaluated in Harare.

This is a positive step in the interests of the entire international community, said Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe. Soviet initiatives create an atmosphere in which it is easier to reach accords between the the USSR and the United States on such crucial issues as ending the nuclear arms race and ensuring world peace and security, he said.

Non-aligned states, largely developing ones which encounter awesome economic and social problems inherited from the colonial times and are burdened by the trillion-dollar debt to the West, realize well that each concrete measure to reduce armaments will bring security to people across the world and, moreover, will allow more funds to be allocated for upgrading people's life. By provoking and kindling local conflicts, arming repressive regimes, encouraging to agressions against neighbours of racist South Africa and even resorting to direct military adventures against developing countries, the United States forces many of them to spend vast funds on defense. Suffice it to say that the Third World's import of arms accounts for 20 to 30 per cent of the annual increase in their debt. This is why the view is being asserted in harare that the struggle for peace is inseparable from the tasks of consolidating national independence and ensuring the developing state's economic progress.

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUND TABLE

LD311913 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 31 Aug 86

[International Observers Round Table program, with Rudolf Georgiyevich Kolchanov, deputy editor in chief of TRUD; Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Lebedev, member of the NOVOYE VREMYA editorial collegium; and presented by Aleksandr Vladimirovich Zholkver, political observer of Central Television and All-Union Radio]

[Text] [Zholkver] Hello, comrades. Our conversation today is taking place on the eve of a significant day: Tomorrow is not only the start of the new school year, which is celebrated in our country is Knowledge Day, tomorrow is International Peace Day. Forty-seven years ago tomorrow, World War II began with the attack on Poland by Hitlerite Germany. This day is now marked in many countries under the slogans of the struggle for peace and for prevention of a new war. And it seems to me to be truly symbolic that the most mass social organiztions, the trade unions, have made this day their own, so to speak, by declaring it to be the trade union day of action. So over to you first of all, Rudolf Georgiyevich, as the editor of the trade union newspaper.

[Kolchanov] Trade union actions on 1 September are indeed growing year by year; the antiwar nature of these actions is becoming increasingly striking and increasingly evident, and altogether, as was stressed at the press conference held last week -- it was conducted by AUCCTU Secretary Aleksandr Mikhaylovich Subbotin -- it is a characteristic feature of the modern trade union movement that antiwar feelings are growing in the movement's various sections. I want to say how the Soviet trade unions are deepening with every year the forms in which they participate in the peace struggle.

Tomorrow, for instance, 1 September, traditional peace watches and antiwar meetings will be held in many towns. In addition to the traditional and customary ones, however, quite interesting eace watches, for example, will take place together with working people of the socialist countries who are working the USSR on the friendship construction sites. In Novyy Oskol, for instance, a labor watch will be organized, with Bulgarian workers taking part; in Tula, on the Soyuz-2 gas pipeline construction site, with GDR workers taking part; and on the forestry working sites in Khabarovsk Kray, with working people from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea taking part. Over 30 foreign delegations which will come to us from France, Great Britain, Sweden, and many other countries will participate in international meetings, manifestations and peace lessons in schools.

In short, this process in becoming more profound, and the task involves consolidating it, strengthening it, and uniting in this great movement all the great forces of the world public.

Now, I would not say that everything looks rosy: The trade unions' antiwar movement is not yet on such a scale as to accord with the colossal tasks facing the public and all those who hold peace dear. But nonetheless, the September manifestations are expanding geographically, and it is important that the trade unions of the capitalist countries are taking an increasingly active part in them.

[Zholkver] So, Rudolf Georgiyevich, you consider that the thesis current in the West, to the effect that the antiwar, antinuclear movement is on the decline, does not correspond to realisty?

[Kolchanov] One must in no way describe the antiwar movement as being on the road to extinction: it is undergoing a qualitatave change, becoming broader and broader in make-up -- it comprises communists and social democrats, peasants, representatives of churches, representatives of public organization, of youth, women's and religious circles, and so on. It is becoming a public manifestation more pronounced in nature; the basic directions of its actions are precisely defined. And one should in no case speak of a decline. The mass antiwar manifestions will not end on 1 September. In 2 weeks, in mid-September, the 11th World Trade Union Cogress opens in Berlin, one of whose chief tasks is to examine the problem of man's chief right, the right to life.

[Zholkver] You know, I would like to draw attention to another specific feature of the antiwar movement. When I have to do television reviews, one looks at the pieces our correspondents send us, and everything looks so peaceful there, with people walking along, pushing children in prams. And yet in a whole series of countries it is far from simple to go out on the streets under antiwar slogans. In the FRG I happened to see batons being wielded against those taking part in demonstrations. This occured quite recently in Hamburg, to say nothing of the arrests of those taking part in antiwar demonstrations in the United States. One could, I think, recall the case of the ship belonging to the Greenpeace antiwar movement members, which was sunk in Auckland, New Zealand.

[Kolchanov] In New Zealand, yes.

[Zholkver] So it is far from safe to take part in the peace movement in a whole series of countries which do so love to describe themselves as free countries.

[Lebedev] Yes, you are right, Aleksandr Vladimirovich One could cite here, of course, the example of Britain: Still fresh in our memory are the fights waged by the heroic women during the siege of the Greenham Common base, where U.S. cruise missiles, the first in Europe, were deployed [razmeshchatsya].

[Zholkver] They are still there today!

[Lebedev] They are indeed still there today. And, incidentally, the women peace activists have not yet lifted their seige of the base. But at times an almost war situation arose there.

[Zholkver] In any event, it is far from being peacefully idyllic there; I chanced to visit it 2 years ago, and chatted to many witnesses, and so, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, I think this is a very striking example.

[Lebedev] Yes, it is by no means safe. But if you permit me, I would like to say a few words about another, somewhat new, aspect of the antiwar movement. There are other, apparently peaceful forms of manifestations, at conferences and seminars, but they carry a great deal of political weight. For instance, the example of scientists in particular is very important and characteristic. In recent months I have had occasion to attend three major international meetings in Moscow, and with my own eyes saw not just the concern and anxiety of scientists, but also saw scientists who are trying to use their knowledge and possibilities to change this seemingly fatal course of events. For instance, physicist Frank von Hippel, the very important Princeton University professor, spoke several times in Moscow. And even before the extension of the moratorium was announced by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, and appraising highly the fact that the moratorium was still in force and that this would give an example of very serious political good will, he called, on behalf of many scientistists, for this moratorium to be extended. And he was not the only one, of course. Cochran, another very famous U.S. scientist who carried out the experiment in Semipalatinsk, in fact, did too. And our leadership, our country, regards all these opinions wholly responsibly and seriously: and we see the rectification of this in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement.

[Zholkver] You have just mentioned the American apparatus which has been set up in Semipalatinsk and which registers the complete silence on the Soviet nuclear testing grounds, and which registers the explosions which are unfortunately continuing to resound from the other side of the Atlantic, from Nevada. The explosions which the Americans fail to announce in advance, incidentally, are also registered. This, of course, is of great scientific and, in my view, very great political importance. For the fact is that talks about the difficulties of monitoring were until just recently, strictly speaking, one of the main arguments against unilateral moratoriums. Such a moratorium it stated, could not be monitored.

[Lebedev] Incidentally, Aleksandr Vladimirovich, at these meetings both in our country and abroad scientists are saying that now, with the present technical means, it is possible nationally to monitor explosions with a power of up to a tenth of a kiloton, whereas 10 years ago monitoring of up to 1 kiloton was carried out.

[Zholkver] It seems to me that when we speak about the role of scientists and of the scientific public in the struggle for peace, one should note the fact that scientists have currently been stepping up their activity, over the last few months and weeks in particular, I would say. The reason for this, it seems to me, however lamentable this may be, is the catastrophes which have taken place recently: I have in mind the Challenger catastrophe and the accident at Chernobyl AES. This compelled many scientists to come out even more actively in defense of peace, and frankly speaking, attracted greater attention to what scientists have to say.

I note that last week, the IAEA conference was held in Vienna, the Atomic Energy Agency, an organization which is not, of course, an organization of peace champions.

[Kolchanov] An intergovernmental organization.

[Zholkver] Yes, experts, major scientists, but objectively, what was discussed in Vienna strengthens the arguments of peace champions and members of the antinuclear movement. The U.S. Professor Gale was in Vienna. Many of our radio listeners probably recall this name: he took part in giving medical aid to the victims of the Chernobyl accident. And now Professor Gale declares that this accident served as an important lesson for all of us. If the damage form such an incident turned out to be so serious, then the use of a nuclear weapon of even a small capacity will have very dangerous consequences. It is simply essential that we should find ways for joint peaceful existence on our quite small planet, Professor Gale underlines. That's the opinion of a scientist,and it should be said that there was a spate of similar statements against star wars and so on after the Challenger diaster. Americans had been given the impression, by some of the American scientists among others, that this was a very advance project, making maximum use of computers and protected by multiple safeguards; and the disaster showed that this American electronic aviation system was, after all, far from perfect. What if the star wars system were based on that system? What if this same atomic weapon is launched into space? And it's not for nothing that one of the biggest antiwar organizations of scientists is called the Union of Concerned Scientists. The scientists are worried about the dangerous way things are going, and they are issuing a warning.

[Lebedev] One sometimes hears it said that the announcement by the Soviet Union that the term of the moratorium is being extended till 1 Janaury 1987 has somehow failed to create much of a stir among the public, that, supposedly, the reaction that moscow was hoping for has not materialized. This, of course, to put it midly, is not ture. Even if you take the reactions of the governments in Europe, it can at least be said that a great many of them have reacted positively: Sweden, the Netherlands; incidentally, in the FRG as well, Foreign Minister Genscher has responded positively. The congress of the Social Democratic Party of Germany.

[Zholkver, interrupting] You mentioned the congress of the Social Democratic Party -- very influential and one of the oldest of the social democratic parties, a party that is now putting forward as its slogan a change of government in Bonn, the Social Democrats have declared that if they come to power in Bonn they will tear up the agreement with the United States in FRG participation in the U.S. star wars program and demand the withdrawal of the first-strike pershing missiles from West Germany. But another thing I think is very important is a certain, if you like, theoretical proposition which is embodied in the new draft program of the German Social Democratic party. True, the program won't be approved till the next congress, but the draft has already been submitted. And there in the foreign policy section, we find these words: nuclear intimidation must be replaced by the principle of common security. This is a fundamental change of position, because hitherto, everything was built on the so-called balance of terror, with the build-up of armaments on both sides being seen as a way of strengthening peace. Now they're getting away from this, and moving closer to our position.

You know that at our 27th congress, the task was set of creating a comprehensive system of international security; we and the other socialist countries submitted specific proposals for discussion at the coming session of the General Assembly. And here we have a pont of vew that clearly coincides with our own -- and from the Social Democrats of the FRG and, I'd say, not only the FRG. Perhaps I'm encroaching on your field, Rudolf Georgiyevich, but last week in Goteburg there was a congress of the social democratic parties and trade union organizations of the countries of northern Europe.

Speaking at that congress, the chairman of the Swedish Social Democratic Labor Party -- he's also the prime minister -- Ingvar Carlsson, advocated the destructidon of nuclear weapons, and said that stopping nuclear tests would be the first important step that could halt the development of new destruction types of nuclear armaments. So here too, as we see, is a case where our points of view do coincide.

[Kolchanov] Yes, in general one can say without hestiation that indeed, the overwhelming majoraity of people on our planet are in favor of an immediate cessation of nuclear tests; and, you know, evidently there's nothing fortuitous about this. There are a great many problems of disarmament, but there is this resolute widespread, massive support for this particular proposal, that nuclear tests should be stopped immediately. Why is this? First, I think, because at the present time, nuclear weapons are the most terrible means of mass destruction. Second, it's -- how shall I put it -- it's a very instantaneous act. Let me explain what I mean by that. Between the decision, say, to dismantle even the simplest missiles, and the implementation of that decision, quite a long period of time elapses. Wheresas with nuclear tests, the actual decision and the end result happen in the same moment: all you have to do is decide, and it's done, as they say. Already, there are no more nuclear tests.

[Zholkver] It's a practical measure.

[Kolchanov] A practical measure, yes. And another thing that's very important in my view, in this connection, is this: the cession of nuclear tests is linked both to the past and to the present, and also looks to the future. I mean that, in the first place, nuclear tests are necessary in order to check the battle efficiency of the nuclear potential that has been stockpiled in the past. If we don't carry out any more nuclear tests, then the power of that nuclear potential will already have been reduced. By stopping nuclear tests we would, in effect, be stopping work on improving nuclear weapons in the present; and by stopping nuclear tests, we'd be guaranteeing to deliver mankind from the creation [sozdaniye] of new nuclear weapons of mass destruction in the future.

[Zholkver] Well, Rudolf Georgiyevich, you may also have seen the statement by the White House press chief, Speakes, to the effect that it's not so much a matter of stopping nuclear tests, but rather of reducing nuclear arsenals. The idea being that stopping nuclear tests won't reduct the quantity of nuclear warheads even by a single one.

[Kolchanov] Stopping nuclear tests isn't the last step, but it's a real step, a visible step, and a very appreciable one.

[Kholkver] And it's the first step. This same Mr Speakes knows perfectly well that, in a statement made as long ago as Janury, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev proposed a perfectly specific, step-by-step plan for full nuclear disarmament: total abolition of nuclear weapons by the year 2000. But, after all, we've got to begin somewhere: The flywheel of the arms race has been wound up to such a pitch that before we can turn it back, we have first of all to stop it. Apart from anything else, it's a law of physics. Indeed, it we begin by stopping the improvement of nuclear weapons, that will give us a chance to set about reducing them, the more so as -- as I said -- the relevant Soviet proposals are already in existence.

[Lebedev] Of course, Aleksandr Vladimirovich, the Washington administration is also aware of the weakness, lack of logic and, simply, the flaws of their position and of the evasions you've been talking about.

This, as well as much else, is of course directed to the one aim of distracting attention from the importance of this proposal, on the one hand, and on the other hand, of also creating the illusion that, well, there's a Soviet-American summit coming up, that's the main thing -- the main thing is that it should take place, then we'll see, as it were. But the whole point of the accord between the Soviet and American leaders in Geneva was that this should not be just a meeting for the sake of a meeting, but should be held for the sake of achieving specific agreements; and furthermore, that those agreements should be in the key areas of stopping or limiting the arms race.

[Zholkver] But you know, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, amongst the mail we receive here at the radio and television there are also letters from people asking on and the same question: Just what is going on? Here we are putting forward one proposal after another an arms reduction and on banning nuclear tests, taking practical steps -- the unilateral moratorium -- and still there is no response or reaction. Why?

[Lebedev] The blame lies principally with the Washington administration, of course. The forces creating what at the moment would appear to be a deadlock situation are, of course, right-wing political forces and the military-industrial complex which has not the slightest desire to stop the flywheel of this arms race and which, you know, has, if you will forgive the crude expression, driven many politicians crazy -- even those from whom one might have expected more realistic and sober stances. This military-industrial complex, military business and the state apparatus linked with it, is attempting to create the impression that America's capabilities are, allegedly, unlimited; and the United States can permit itself whatever it wants and that this can only serve to revive, so to speak, the U.S. economy, the West's economy.

[Zholkver] It should be said that this kind of argument -- that military expenditure and military production are, so to speak, the engine of the economy -- is becoming perhaps especially persistent now and even, I would say, in the past few weeks. Official government data has just been published in America on economic development during the second quarter. Growth was minimal -- 0.6 percent. More and more American economists are talking not only of the possibility of a new recession, but of it having already actually begun. It is in these circumstances, at a time when production in civilian branches is not expanding or hardly expanding, that military production is considered a kind of cure-all, so so speak. It knows no marketing crises, military contracts are obtained irrespective of whether the goods are sold or not, and the main thing is that the most colossal and truly astronomic sums are involved here. As regrds SDI, I recall that until recently we were talking in our conversations about the figure of $1 trillion but now they have started talking about $2 trillion.

[Kolchanov] Senator Proxmire said in a recent speech that SDI will cost more than $2 trillion, while maintenance and modernization will cost between $200 billion and $300 billion annually. In principle, of course, this subject -- the influence of the arms race on the economy -- is not so simple that we can analyze it in detail in only 2 or 3 minutes. In some places it does indeed create jobs, but, as research shows, far fewer jobs than if that money were invested in civilian industries. But there is another reason why gigantic military expenditure is bad from the purely economic point of view: One part of the economic mechanism is artificially inflated -- a flux economy arises -- at the expense of structural distruption of other industries.

[Zholkver] And besides, without putting too fine a point on it, the capabilities of such a rich country as the United States are by no means unlimited.

In some places a flux economy, as you mentioned, Rudolf Georgiyevich, causes fluxes and distortions in the budget as well, and a gigantic budget deficit of the order of $200 billion...

[Kolchanov, interrupting] yes, United States can no longer afford guns and butter.

[Lebedev] But what it can afford are demonstrations of force for, among other things, raising morals inside the country, as we can see -- for stirring up these chauvinistic and nationalist feelings. At a time when public opinion inside the country has begun to approach a turning-point and when the constructive nature of our initiatives are clearly winning support. It has become necessary once again -- for that reason among others -- to deflect attention by some sort of provocation or some kind of demonstration of force and to create the sensation that there is an enemy somewhere creating a direct threat to U.S. security. Once again they have selected Libya as a target for these purposes.

[Zholkver] Yes, this gunboat diplomacy, so to speak, against Libya -- it is now nuclear gunboat diplomacy -- is also a demonstration to show that, according to them, anything is permitted for the Americans: Everywhere and at any point on the globe the United States can permit itself to dictate its will to a third country. After all, this is not an isolated act. Virtually the same thing is happening with Nicaragua -- an undeclared war against a government with which the United States has diplomatic relations.

[Kolchanov] American brigandage against the Libyan people is widely condemned by the countries of the Nonaligned Movement. There are 102 countries and I mention this in connection with the fact that at this very moment their eighth conference is being held. The leaders of the nonaligned countries have frequently spoken out against U.S. neoglobalism and I think that, without fear of anticipating, one can say that there will be a condemnation of the brigandish acts at this 8th conference as well, just as there will be support for all disarmament acts and, naturally, for the Soviet moratorium on ending nuclear tests.

[Zholkver] Yes, there is already a draft declaration which will discussed from tomorrow, form 1 September, by the heads of states and government in the Zimbabwean capital, Harare. The draft has been worked on in advance by experts and foreign ministers and in this draft political declaration it is bluntly stated that the Nonaligned Movement welcomes the unilteral moratorium on nyclear explosions announced by the Soviet Union and appeals to the United States to join that moratorium. The Nonaligned Movement, likewise, welcomes the comprehensive nuclear disarmament program put forward by the Soviet Union and, what is important, it is stated there that these proposals are in harmony with the stance consistently maintained by the nonaligned countries. And what do the nonaligned countries represent? Half of mankind, three-quarters of the delegations at the United Nations, and a colossal moral authority...

[Lebedev, interrupting] Aleksandr Vladimirovich, you mentioned the aspect of harmony, so to speak, between the socialist countries' foreign policy initiatives and the demands put forward by Nonaligned Movement in all its political diversity, of course, and its multilayered character, so to speak. The Americans very often complained that in almost 80 percent of the votes taken at the UN General Assembly is on fundamental resolutions concerning international issues, the Nonaligned Movement and the developing countries vote en masse with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and against the United States.

However, the question arises as to why this should be surprising at a time when, in my view, all this provocation and whipping-up of tension in the southern Mediterranean off the coast of Libya is being carried out, not by coincidence, on the very eve of the opening of the nonaligned conference in Harare? How elese could the Nonaligned Movement react to American policy?

[Sholkver] I think that if we were to try to sum up the analysis of the antiwar movement to which we have devoted our conversation today, this would explain our inherent feeling of historical optimism. Of course, our proposals are not making their way immediately, simply or with ease; a stubborn and harsh battle is being fought for and around them. But we can see a build-up of forces acting in harmony with our proposals and it is this which gives us hope and confidence that the upper hand in the world will be gained by realism and an understanding of the need for a joint quest for ways of improving the international situation, of ending the senseless arms race and of eliminating nuclear weapons.

And it is in expressing this confidence that I would like to conclude our conversation today. Thank you comrades, for taking part in it. Thank you, comrade listeners, for your attention.

PARTICIPATION IN GATT MEETING REQUESTED

LD011813 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1513 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Brussels, September 1 (TANJUG) -- The Soviet Union today officially "expressed its wish" to the European Community to participate in a ministerial meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to be held in Punta Del Este, Uruguay, in mid-September. Soviet Ambassador to Belgium Sergey Nikitin conveyed the wish to the European Commission's Commissioner for Foreign Affairs Willy de Clerq. As stated by a commission spokesman, during the meeting Ambassador Nikitin indicated the Soviet Union's intention to request to join GATT as a full member. De Clerq told him, however, that the question of Soviet participation in the GATT session in Uruguay "does not depend on the European commission."

Many European Community members do not seem as yet prepared to support the Soviet demand for GATT membership, as they consider that this would "strengthen the consumer group, at the expense of the positions of the main world producers." Political reasons are suggested as well, along with the view that by its move Moscow wishes to strengthen its international position and at the same time extricate itself from a kind of isolation in world trade.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS DANILOFF ARREST FOR 'ESPIONAGE'

PM010831 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 6

["At the USSR Committee for State Security" -- IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] -- A correspondent of the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT magazine, Nicholas Daniloff, was detained in Moscow on August 30 as he was engaging in an act of espionage.

The material confiscated from him fully expose the U.S. correspondent as being involved in intelligence activities. An investigation is under way into Daniloff's case.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON U.S. ANTI-LIBYA ACTIVITIES

'War of Nerves' Viewed

PM291312 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Gan dispatch under the general heading "Hands Off Libya!": "Saber Rattling Again"]

[Text] Washington -- Today it is hard to find a single American newspaper that would not refer to the White House as "stepping up the war of nerves against Libya."

The sources' information does not of course arouse any doubts. However, this resume clearly downplays the essence of what is happening. This essence was perfectly illustrated by today's announcement that on Pentagon orders an additional 18 F-111 bombers had been transferred from the United States to U.S. bases in Britain. It should be recalled that the bloody April raid from the territory of Washington's "most faithful ally" was carried out by F-111's. Furthermore, as has already been reported, the aircraft carrier Forrestal and three accompanying warships have resumed "patrols" in the Central Mediterranean north of the Libyan coast. "The White House thus wants to signal to Al-Qadhdhafi that the United States means business regarding possible military measures," THE WALL STREET JOURNAL believes.

American newspapers have a circulation-boosting tendency to dramatize. Nonetheless, in this instance it is a question of a fact that has unexpectedly surfaced and been verified -- in early August the White House adopted on the advice of the National Security Council a plan of action aimed at provoking the Tripoli government into "irrational actions." These actions, in the opinion of local strategists, were intended to "justify" a massive bombing and missile strike against Libya.

Currently there is a new but equally feeble red herring from the banks of the Potomac about Tripoli's "intention" to undertake "another series of acts of terrorism." The White House, the State Department, and the Pentagon have pulled out all the stops In discussing "proof of planned Libyan terrorist attacks."

Specific cases of Libyan "plots against a defenseless America" are not even mentioned. This time too an artificially stimulated chauvinistic fury has bee created that goes so far beyond the bounds of common sense that White House spokesman L. Speakes considered it necessary to "backpedal" somewhat, stating through clenched teeth that the administration wants to "warn rather than provoke" Libya.

It is quite possible that these statements are being made to distract attention and ensure "maximum surprise," which is considered by Pentagon analysts to be the main factor in a piratical triumph. It is no accident that attention has beendrawn here to the forthcoming trip to Western Europe by V. Walters, U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations, who coordinated the previous attack on Libya with U.S. allies. If one is to believe the State Department, he will discuss in West European capitals the "effectiveness" of possible sanctions against Tripoli. But who can guarantee that the U.S. representative will not once again engage in his habitual coordination of new aggression?

Rogers' Comments Denounced

LD301100 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0310 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Washington, 30 Aug (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Andrey Fedyashin reports:

The United States might strike against Libya using B-52 strategic bombers from the country's territory. General Bernard Rogers, supreme commander in chief of the NATO Joint Armed Forces in Europe, told journalists this at breakfast in the Pentagon.

Without troubling himself too much about looking for diplomatic ways of expressing it, he literally blurted out the following: "Let's send in the B-52's
s to Libya from somewhere in North Dakota or Maine. Al-Qadhdhafi has to be ready for the same kind of punishment as on 15 April this year (it was then that the United States carried out a piratical raid on Libya, the victims of which were peaceful towns and villages of the country). I don't mean the Marines landing on the coasts of Tripoli, but the means that we have to reach Libya. The United States has B-52 bombers."

Although the U.S. general tried in the course of the conversation to stress that he was allegedly speaking on his own behalf, and not on behalf of the U.S. Government, the UPI agency assessed Rogers' blatherings as "the U.S.' latest warning to Libya." The fact that the U.S. general, to whom is entrusted the command of NATO troops in Western Europe, should permit hiimself to make a statement on the possibility of sending in strategic bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons, against Libya, not only demonstrates his utter irresponsibility as one of the highest military officials in the NATO hierarchy, it is evidence of the fact that the United States is ready to bring into use the "nuclear cudgel," in order to force a political course that is to Washington's liking upon the peoples of the world.

Walters' Trip Viewed

LD302058 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Boris Andrianov Commentary]

[Text] Vernon Walters' current tour has put the world community on its guard, primarily because the career of this man is too well-known, for Washington's current emissary received diplomatic rank a little more than a year ago. However, he gained such fame in his last profession that the Italian magazine GIORNI-VIE NOUVE [as heard] called Vernon Walters a specialist in subversive activity. The description is quite justified. It is enough to recall merely the fact that it was this person, as the deputy director of the CIA, who prepared the plan for a coup d'etate in Chile.

It emerges that in the present situation created around Libya by Washington, the U.S. Administration certainly did not select Vernon Walters and send him to Europe by chance. Moreover, his trip takes on an especially sinister hue also because it was he who made a secret tour over the same route on the eve of the barbaric bombing of Libyan towns the U.S. Air Force carried out last 15 April. This time too, the Washington emissary's tour will take place against a background of openly provocative preparations which the U.S. Administration is undertaking, threatening a further punitive strike over Libyan territory.

The possibility of such a development has aroused serious anxiety among U.S. allies in Western Europe. Several of them have attempted to win assurances from Washington politicians that a further U.S. attack on Libya is not inevitable, but have met with a rebuff. At the same time, Washington has decided, by all appearances, not to waste much time on its West European NATO allies. They are being openly blackmailed with an attempt to win them over to intensifying all types of pressure on the sovereign Arab country. According to the American press, this is the same line Vernon Walters will aim for. As THE WALL STREET JOURNAL points out, he will tell the Europeans that if they do not join in the use of economic muscle against Libya, Washington will have no choice but to resort to military force once again. But at the same time the U.S. Administration is already thinking up various pretexts to launch into operation its military forces assembling off the Libyan coast. This is precisely the aim of the unfounded accusation of terrorism repeatedly issued against Libya, and the supposed subversive intrigues directed against Americans in Western Europe attributed to Libya.

All this hints at Washington's preparation for a further aggressive act against Libya. However, its organizers still have time to think over the serious consequences of such a criminal venture.

U.S. Plans Outlined

LD010941 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 31 Aug 86

[From the "International Panaorama" program presented by Stanislav Kondrashov]

[Text] Next we look at the new critical situation that is being whipped up in the United States over Libya. There are references again to terrorism by Al-Qadhdhafi against U.S. objectives, although there is not a single case or act that Washington could lay cards on as proof. The discussion is only about assumptions. Once again it is a so-called war of nerves. But it is not only about nerves, because the aircraft carrier Forrestal and the battle group attached to it, looms not far from the Libyan coast, having cancelled its visit to the Israeli port of Haifa planned for last Thursday. In addition, 18 F-111 bombers have been transferred from the United States to England, and this is precisely the type of plane that took part in the raids on Libya in April.

A certain official U.S. representative confirmed that the Pentagon has prepared a plan for another, another air raid on Libya. Another unnamed representative expressed himself this way: Now, it seems, the time has come to sock Al-Qadhdhafi in the jaw once again. It is instructive to listen to the language in which U.S. journalists and even worse, politicians now speak about Libya. Such undue familiarity is displayed in relation to these who are considered incapable of returning the so-called sock in the jaw to the imperialist power. Here are only some modest samples of this language: The administration has once again devoted attention to the Libyan leader as it has decided to teach him yet another lesson; or the United States will once again resort to bombing if circumstances require it.

But they want to plan the circumstances or more precisely, to provoke them, sending the U.S. Armed Forces to the Libyan coast and threatening to use any act of self-defense from this arab country as a pretext for a new raid. All this is at least blackmail with the aim of humiliating the Libyan leader and undermining his political position in his own country and in the world.

Syria can also be regarded as an indirect objective of the new blackmail, whose president, Al-Asad recently paid a friendly visit to Libya. The Americans would like to weaken the most anti-imperialist elements in the Arab world. Finally, there is yet another target for the blackmail, a rather unexpected one -- Western Europe. In inflaming the situation, Washington is striving for a situation in which the allies strengthen their economic and political sanctions against Libya. The U.S. President's emissary, Vernon Walters, is going to Western Europe, the same person who twisted the arm of the U.S. NATO partners before the April bombing of Tripoli and Banghazi. Walters has to explain to the West Europeans what the Americans have placed before their allies, which is indeed a tough choice. Either you make your anti-Libyan sanctions tougher or we will once again subject it to bombing, ignoring your objections, as we did the last time.

U.S. Preparing Public for Attack

LD300836 Moscow Domestic Serivce in Russian 0230 GMT 30 Aug 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Dmitriy Morozov]

[Text] Foreign news agencies and also the U.S. press are continuing, to various extents, to whip up the rumors about an aggression being prepared against Libya. Evidently, the White House wants to get international public opinion used to the idea of the inevitability of a new U.S. attack on Libya. For example, the newspaper WALL STREET JOURNAL writes that a number of European diplomats are seeking assurances from the United States that a new U.S. attack on Libya is not inevitable. However, the United States -- and I'm quoting again -- has refused to exclude the military option. Most peculiar terminology. It would be difficult to believe that interstate relations are under discussion, although if you recall how the United States dealt with Grenada, or its current aggression by the hands of the Somozistas against Nicaragua, as well as its firing on residential areas of Beirut, it is evident that the United States has long appropriated for itself the right to carry out military action against any country, not even troubling particularly about a formal pretext.

Political Climate Noted

LD292036 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Yevgeniy Grachev commentary]

[Text] The United States continues to whip up tension off the coast of Libya. Yevgeniy Grachev comments on reports on this subject:

[Grachev] The Mediterranean is famous for its transparent waters, picturesque shores, and the blueness of its sky at all times of the year. But in the last week the political climate in the area of the Mediterranean has got much worse. The clouds of a new threat are gathering on the political horizon. Let us recall that a few days ago joint military maneuvers took place in the eastern areas of the Mediterranean, with the participation of warships of the Navies of the United States and Egypt led by the aircraft carrier Forrestal.

The maneuvers seem to have ended. There was an official announcement to this effect, but the pilots of the assault aircraft on the Forrestal are continuing their bombing training.

This fact must not be left out of consideration, because these planes took part in the Pentagon's piratical action against Libya this April. THE WASHINGTON POST notes with inimitable lightheartedness: Washington's ever harsher statements that have been continuing this week have awoken recollections among the crew of the aircraft carrier about the bombing of Libya. At the time when the air pirates are sharing their recollections of the combat actions and prepare for new ones, the Pentagon continues to concentrate strike naval forces in the area. Here is what Kazbek Basiyev, our Near East correspondent, reports:

[Begin recording] It has become known that the scale of the United States' latest military adventure against Libya planned by the Pentagon will be greater this time than during the aggression of last April. Reporting this, the Syrian paper AL-THAWRAH writes that at least two more aircraft carriers, the American and the John Kennedy, and also infantry forces based on the ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean, will take part in the forthcoming military action against Libya. Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, stated a few days ago during talks with Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi that all the progressive forces of the Arab east and other countires of the planet are on the side of the Libyan people. President al-Asad stressed that in the case of U.S. aggression against the Libyan people, Syria would give Libya the essential military and other help. [end recording]

Let us add to this that the American press is not hiding Washington's intention of overthrowing the legitimate Government of Libya. THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, the paper of the business circles, points out that this malevolent scheme will be implemented not only with the help of crude military force but also by secret subversive actions, while the economic blockade of Libya is stepped up. Observers are not ruling out a direct armed invasion of this sovereign Arab country. These malevolent schemes are being covered up by inventions about alleged Libyan involvement in the actions of terrorists in different countries. But as the Eastern proverb says: Lies have short legs. Washington does not like Libya's independent line, and its anti-imperialist direction. To bring the country to its knees and put a puppet regime in power there -- these are the true plans of American imperialism. These plans cannot be covered up nor justified.

U.S. 'GUNBOAT DIPLOMACY' SEEN IN WORLD MANEUVERS

LD300317 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Nikolay Gorshkov commentary]

[Text] This year's edition of JANE'S FIGHTING SHIPS, just out in London, accuses the Soviet Union of a buildup of its naval forces. It the Western nations want to avoid escalation to a nuclear conflict, the yearbook says, the chances are that navies will find themselves called upon to act as the pickets of diplomacy. The yearbook goes on to warn the West that its pickets could be overwhelmed by enemy patrols if they were not adequately armed and prepared. Here is Nikolay Gorshkov to take up these allegations:

Strangely enough, these accusations of a Soviet naval buildup came at the very time when servicemen from 10 NATO countries are preparing for its biggest maritime exercise in 8 years, code-named "Northern Wedding." In another development on the high seas, the United States is building up its naval presence and a threat of ensuring aggression off the coast of Libya, and in the next few days American naval exercises are to be held in the Far East.

The Soviet Union, on the other hand, has more than once called on the West to agree not to expand naval activities of either side in sensitive areas of the world. It has also proposed withdrawing nuclear capable vessels from certain areas of the globe and limiting the numbers of various types of warships there. Moreover, the Soviet side is prepared to go even further and discuss the possibility of in general limiting the numbers of warships of the main classes and of submarines, and to take up the question of naval bases on foreign territories.

In the Soviet view confidence-building measures should be extended first of all to the Mediterranean with nuclear capable warships being withdrawn from the area. The Soviet Union is ready to pull out its Navy from the Mediterranean provided the United States simultaneously does the same.

Recent Soviet initiatives could also clear the way to ensuring security and cooperation in the Pacific, making it possible to proclaim it a nuclear-free zone. This comprehensive package of Soviet peace initiatives for the high seas is just one proof of the peaceful nature of Soviet diplomacy, but as the current western naval exercises and military publications indicate, the days of gunboat diplomacy on the part of the United States and its NATO allies are far from over.

Further Commentary

LD300259 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1857 GMT 29 Aug 86

[From "The World Today' program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] The truth is, comrades, Stockholm is about strengthening military confidence between states. But surely the practical deeds now being undertaken by Washington cannot facilitate attaining this goal. What talk can there be here of confidence if the U.S. military machine has covered many regions of the earth with large-scale military maneuvers, if their din today shakes from both Western Europe and the Far East, regions in the Pacific, the Persian Gulf, and even on the shores of Alaska.

It was today that a new exercise under the name "Northern Wedding" began in the framework of NATO northern fall maneuvers. Taking part in the exercises are about 35,000 servicemen from 10 countries in the bloc. They are being held on the northern flank of the Northern Atlantic alliance.

Today, the U.S. Egyptian maneuvers of Egypt's shores came to an end. Three U.S. aircraft carriers, dozens of other military vessels and hundreds of jets were used in the exercises.

The U.S. aircraft carriers America and John Kennedy have arrived at the Spanish port of Cadiz, which serves as a gate to the Mediterranean from the Atlantic Ocean. It is universally believed that the transfer of these aircraft carriers is an integral part of the preparation for an attack on Libya.

The Japanese port of Sasebo, where the U.S. naval squadron led by the battleship New Jersey has made a stop, continues to be in a fever. This battleship, as you know, is equipped with nuclear cruise missiles.

Meetings and protest demonstrations are not ceasing. Meanwhile, two more U.S. warships arrived in Sasebo, a missile destroyer and an atomic submarine.

ARTICLE DISCUSSES U.S. ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

PM291302 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[V. Koptsov "International Notes": "Illusions Shattered"]

[Text] Good economic news is a rarity. this maxim, uttered by the U.S. newspaper INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, reflects the current mood among economic experts in the United States. While President Reagan continues to insist that the "economy remains healthy" and Americans can look forward to a "bright future," most experts believe that the stormclouds are gathering. Numerous forecasts that have been published recently have expressed growing fears that the economic revival is coming to an end. The air is full of talk of a recession, the magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT says.

All this presents a sharp contrast against the background of the widespread expectations in the United States only a few months ago. Observers believed that the fall in the bank interest rate and in the dollar rate against other currencies offered the U.S. economy new potential for growth. But instead it had a sudden..."fainting fit." The GNP growth rate fell to 1.1 percent in the second quarter of 1986, reaching its lowest level since the 1982 slump. This effectively invalidated all previous forecasts.

The administration sees the continuing U.S. foreign trade deficit as the main reason for the sluggish economy. The deficit reached $148.5 billion in 1985 and it is predicted that it will increase to $170 billion this year. This means that the corresponding demand will stimulate foreign competitors rather than U.S. producers.

Recently the United States has been stepping up pressure on its main trade partners, Japan and the FRG, demanding that they take steps to increase their own economic development rates. Washington calculates that this would increase demand for U.S. products and, by stimulating exports of them, give the U.S. economy a boost. but Japan and the FRG are displaying obvious reluctance to take any further steps. From their viewpoint, the biggest obstacle to an improvement of the situation in the American and in the world capitalist economy is the unprecedented U.S. federal budget deficit.

The budget deficit problem has been widely discussed in the U.S. press of late. The administration forecasts that have just been published place it at $230.2 billion in the current fiscal year -- 9 percent higher than last year's record deficit.

A slowing economic development rate in conditions of a growing budget deficit might be called a phenomenon of current Washington policy. Deficit financing, bourgeois political economy textbooks claim, should help to "fire" the capitalist economy. It was on this that its regulation was based right up to the eighties. But today the expansion of domestic demand as a result of state expenditure is being swallowed up by the trade deficit and increased consumption of imported products. This is evidence of the U.S. economy's profound structural problems and its increasingly unbalanced nature.

The real cause of its current difficulties is the excessive burden of military expenditure. The practice of "living on credit" and financing the arms race by creating a budget deficit has hitherto masked this reality, preserving Washington politicians' illusions about the infinite potential of the U.S. economy. The time has come to settle the bill. The United States has been living beyond its means for too long, TIME magazine notes. The real cause of the U.S. financial disarray, the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE points out, is the ambitions of a "superpower" whose aspirations to world domination do not accord with its available resources. The sooner Washington realizes this, the better it will be not only for the economy, but for U.S. security as well.

SOVIET LEADERSHIP GREETS SRV ON ANNIVERSARY

LD011610 Moscow TASS in English 1538 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 1 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers sent to Vietnamese leaders a congratulatory message on the occasion of the national day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the 41st anniversary of the proclamation of independence. The message says that the victory of the August revolution ushered in a new era for Vietnam, the era of independence, freedom and socialism, promoted the development of the national liberation movement in Southeast Asia and the whole world.

Being a firm work link in the socialist community, Vietnam makes a worthy contribution to the consolidation of the forces of peace and progress, the message says. Jointly with laos and Kampuchea, it conistently declares for turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and good-neighbourliness, for the establishment of equal and mutually advantageous cooperation in the Asian-Pacific region, vigorously promotes the process of creating an all-embracing system of international security.

The message addressed to Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong and Nguyen Huu Tho emphasized that the Soviet people are determined to continue strengthening Soviet-Vietnamese friendship proven by time, perfecting bilateral ties, rendering support to the fraternal Vietnamese people in its efforts aimed at achieving all-round development of the country and ensuring its security.

SRV DELEGATION MEETS WITH SUPSOV'S PALLAYEV

PM291304 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "Offical Reports"]

[Text] On 26 August G. Pallayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, had talks with an SRV delegation headed by Nguyen Huu Tho, vice chairman of the SRV Council of State and chairman of the SRV National Assembly, on its way to the Eighth Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Nonaligned Countries.

Friendly talks took place, in which Dinh Nho Liem, SRV ambassador to the USSR, participated.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS ROGACHEV TALKS IN INDOCHINA

PM291705 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Aug Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "For the Development of Cooperation"]

[Text] The peoples of the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR), and the PRK fully support the Soviet Union's new important steps aimed at the improvement [ozdorvleniye] of international tension, the elimination of nuclear weapons, and disarmament. This was emphasized during USSR Deputy Foreign Minister I.A. Rogachev's meeting and conversations while on a visit to the three fraternal countries in Indochina.

In Hanoi Pham Van Dong, member of Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, acclaimed the package of Soviet initiatives to ensure peace and security in Asia and Pacific put forward in the Vladivostok speech by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The SRV believes, the Vietnamese leader emphasized, that if the United States were to join the Soviet moratorium this would signify a serious and responsible turnabout in the direction of halting the improvement and stockpiling of the most destructive weapons.

Support for the Soviet Union's peace-loving initiatives was expressed in Phnom Penh on behalf of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] and the PRK Government by Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers. He noted the great importance of the initiatives put forward by M.S. Gorbachev in his Vladivostok speech.

The USSR's decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions through 1 January 1987 is an important step aimed at delivering mankind from the threat of nuclear catastrophe, Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and LPDR foreign minister, declared during the meeting in Vientiane. The Soviet Union's bold initiatives tackling the most important problems of our time, he said, correspond with the spirit of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, which are aimed at creating an all-embracing system of international security.

It was noted by the Soviet side that the constructive proposals by Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia are in line with the goal of establishing good-neighborly cooperation between countries in the Asian Continent and of settling the situation in Southeast Asia.

A broad range of international problems and a number of questions concerning the development of all-around cooperation between the Soviet Union and the three fraternal countries in Indochina were also discussed during the meetings.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES PACIFIC ISSUES

HK020257 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 27 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] When it has more information, the Soviet Union will definitely sign the protocols attached to the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty, says the visiting Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister.

Dr Mikhail Kapitsa gave this assurance at a press conference in Wellington yesterday.

He also said the Soviet Union would be willing to sign a bilateral "confidence building" agreement with New Zealand under which it would be the Soviets' task to inform this country whenever a Soviet warship was visiting the South Pacific.

Dr Kapitsa, in New Zealand from Saturday until yesterday, told reporters the purpose of his visit was to explain Soviet policy in Asia and the Pacific.

While in New Zealand he met Deputy Foreign Minister Frank O'Flynn, Opposition Overseas Trade spokesman Warren Cooper, and the Secretaries of Foreign Affairs and Trade and Industry, Merwyn Norrish and Harry Clark.

On the question of the protocols to the treaty, he had told Mr O'Flynn that he could consider that he had Soviet agreement for those, Dr Kapitsa said.

"Now when we have more information I can say very definitely that the Soviet Union will sign the appropriate protocols attached to the agreement declaring the South Pacific a nuclear-free zone."

Later, Dr Kapitsa said that the Soviet Union would not be prepared to sign the protocols until an "appropriate number" of countries had ratified the document and it was valid.

It needs to be ratified by four more countries to take effect.

The Soviet deputy foreign minister, the first to visit this country, also issued an assurance that the Soviet Union was not going to interfere in New Zealand's internal affairs or politics and had no ambitions here.

The purpose of a confidence building agreement between New Zealand and the Soviet Union, he said, would be to ensure that neither country "suspects the other in any evil designs" and to create an atmosphere of trust.

On fishing agreements with South Pacific countries, Dr Kapitsa said the agreement with Kiribati was for one year and had now finished.

He did not know if it would be extended.

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTARY GROUP OPPOSES SDI ROLE

LD292126 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Canberra, August 29 TASS -- Tass Correspondent Aleksey Voronin reports:

Australia should not participate in work on "star wars" plans either at the governmental level or through the participation of private companies in SDI-Related "research." This conclusion was drawn in a report of the Disarmament Subcommission of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Affairs and Denfense.

The report has not yet been released and, according to the press, will be submitted for discussion in September. Its authors are convinced, however, that further SDI work can lead to a serious escalation of the arms race. Even if it is technologically feasible to develop a "missile shield," about which President Reagan is dreaming, the report notes, the existing balance of the strategic forces would be badly upset.

HPR, SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET

LD281709 Budapest MTI in English 1602 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Test] Moscow, August 28 (MTI) -- On Thursday Peter Kovari, Hungarian deputy minister of foreign affairs, held talks in Moscow with his Soviet counterpart Boris Chaplin.

CZECHOSLOVAK ENGINEERING MINISTER VISITS

LD012348 Prague CTK in English 2000 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow Sept 1 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Minister of General Engineering Ladislav Luhovy flew in Moscow for a working visit today. He will discuss with his Soviet partners the possibilities of future deepening cooperation in the sphere of agricultural machinery, car producing industry, machine tool and forming machines.

The Czechoslovak guest was welcomed at the airport by the Soviet Minister of the Machine Tool and Instrument Making Industry Nikolay Panichev and the Soviet minister of the tractor and agricultural machinery industry Aleksandr Yezhevski.

IZESTIYA NOTES ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLE

PM291036 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Government Changes"]

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Aug -- A decree of the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania effects changes in the Romanian Government. C. Pacoste and D. Ancuta are appointed deputy prime ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania Government. I. Totu is appointed minister of foreign affairs and relieved of his duties as deputy prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Romanian Government. I. Vaduva is appointed minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation and relieved of his duties as minister of foreign affairs. (A. Babe) is appointed minister of finance of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

EARTHQUAKE IN ROMANIA, TREMORS IN MOSCOW REPORTED

LD310215 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0150 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 31 Aug (TASS) -- Today at 0123 Moscow time, an earthquake occurred in Romania. As has become known to a TASS correspondent, the force of the underground tremors at the epicenter, which was located to the east of Ploesti, was 8 degrees on the international 12-degree scale.

On the territory of the USSR, underground tremors of a strength of 8 degrees were felt in Leovo and Kagul, of 7-8 degrees in Kishinev, of 4 degrees in Simferopol, and of 3-4 degrees in Moscow.

GORBACHEV SENDS CONDOLENCES ON KEKKONEN'S DEATH

LD311646 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1515 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] In a telegram addressed to Mauno Koivisto, president of the Finnish Republic, on behalf of the Soviet leadership and of the people of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev has expressed to the friendly Finnish people profound condolences over the passing away of Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, the prominent Finnish statesman and former president.

I ask you to convey our sincere sympathy to the relatives and to those close to the deceased, the telegram says.

Relying on the support of progressive and democratic forces and the overwhelming majority of the Finnish people, U.K. Kekkonen became the creator of Finland's active peace-loving foreign policy and pursued a course of friendship and trust with the Soviet Union and of strengthening peace, security and cooperation between peoples. This time-tested foreign policy line of Finland's now e..joys deserved authority on the world stage, the telegram notes.

U.K. Kekkonen's name and untiring personal efforts are directly linked with the constant progress in Soviet-Finnish cooperation in all spheres, which has become a vivid confirmation of the fruitfulness and promising nature of the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

We rate highly the concern that Urho Kaleva Kekkonen always showed for consolidating mutual trust between the Soviet Union and Finland, and for the consistent implementaiton of the line determined by the friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance treaty of 1948.

The telegram says that as one of the most significant international politicians of the postwar period, U.K. Kekkonen displayed state wisdom and realism in his approach to fundamental issues of war and peace. Broad recognition was gined by the Finnish president's contribution to the successful holding of the historic conference on security and cooperation in Europe and to the implementaton of its decisions, and by his important initiatives aimed at ensuring stable and peaceful conditions in northern Europe.

We express confidence, the telegram says in conclusion, that the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Finland and the foreign-policy line of Finland, in whose formation such a prominent role was played by Urho Kaleva Kekkonen and which is now being implemented under your leadership, Minister President, will continue to reliably serve the interests of peace and international cooperation.

DEMICHEV- LED DELEGATION LIBYAN VISIT CHRONICLED

Departure for Libya

PM011235 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Departure for Libya"]

[Text] A Soviet state delegation headed by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow for Tripoli on 30 August. It will be taking part in the celebration of the 17th anniversary of the September Revolution in Libya. The delegation is comprised of V.M. Vinogradov, RSFSR foreign minister, and Colonel General of Aviation I.M. Maltsev, chief of the Air Defense Forces Main Staff.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by the following: V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; G. Pallayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of Nationalities; I.A. Rogachev, USSR deputy foreign minister; and other officials. S. Huwaydi, acting secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau People's Committee in the USSR, was among the send-off party.

Arrival in Libya 30 Aug

LD301557 Mowcow TASS in English 1546 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli August 30 TASS -- A Soviet Government delegation led by Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Politburo Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, have arrived in Libya today to attend the celebrations on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the September revolution.

In Tripoli International Airport the Soviet delegation was welcomed by Al-Khunaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, representative of Libyan official circles and public organisations.

Visits U.S. Raid Scenes

LD311326 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1125 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, 31 Aug (TASS) -- The Soviet delegation led by P.M. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is here, today visited the Al-Hani memorial cemetery, where it laid a wreath to the obelisk of fallen heroes, and went to the grave of victims of the U.S. aggression last April. Members of the delegation saw the districts of the Libyan capital which were subjected to a barbaric bombardment by U.S. aircraft. They also visited the residence of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan Revolution, against which the U.S. Air Force carried out a raid.

Meets with Al-Qadhdhafi

LD010443 Moscow TASS in English 0435 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli September 1 TASS -- The leader of Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has received Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, now staying here at the head of a Soviet state delegation. Some topical questions of the international situation, specifically the situation in the Middle East in the light of American imperialism's and Zionism's unending conspiracies against Arab peoples were touched upon in the course of a friendly conversation. The sides discussed ways of further development of bilateral relations between the USSR and Libyan Jamahiriyah. The head of the Soviet delegation expressed the Soviet people's firm solidarity with the people of Libya in their staunch opposition to the U.S. aggressive plans.

Views Libyan Military Parade

LD011612 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1548 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Sep (TASS) -- A military parade dedicated to the 17th anniversary of the September revolution was held in the Libyan capital today. Present at the parade were Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, members of the country's revolutionary leadership, high-ranking military leaders, and foreign guests including P.M. Demichev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium first deputy chairman, who is in Libya at the head of a Soviet delegation.

LIBYA CELEBRATES SEP REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

Presidium Sends Greetings

PM011025 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan Revolution.

On the 17th anniversary of the 1 September Revolution, we send to you, the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and all the Libyan people warm congratulations and best wishes.

In the last 17 years the Libyan people have achieved major successes in overcoming the grave consequences of colonial domination and implemented major socioeconomic transformations which have changed the face of the country. Libya's anti-imperialist foreign policy and its people's consistent struggle in defense of their independence and sovereignty, for peace and international security, and for the elimination of the vestiges of colonialism and racism have won the respect of progressive forces throughout the world. The courageous resistance to the aggression to which Libya is subjected again demonstrates the Libyan people's staunchness and their ability to oppose the hostile onslaughts of imperialist forces.

The Soviet Union, true to its policy of solidarity with the liberated states, comes out firmly in support of the just struggle of the Libyan Jamahiriyah for social and economic progress and the right to independent development. [paragraph continues]

We are confident that Soviet-Libyan friendship and miltifaceted cooperation, which have withstood the test of time, will be further developed in the interests of our two countries' peoples and the strengthening of universal peace and security.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Al-Qadhdhafi Speaks at Rally

LD011519 Moscow TASS in English 1434 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli September 1 TASS: The leader of the Libyan Revolution, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, addressed a mass rally held in central Green Square of the Libyan Capital Sunday of the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the September Revolution in the country. Having criticized aggressive plans of the United States with respect to the Libyan and other Arab peoples, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi emphasized that the objective of U.S. imperialist was to subordinate the Arab peoples to its will and establish control over the Mediterranean Sea.

The Libyan leader said that there was not and could be no justification for the barbaric U.S. aggression against Libyan civilians. "However, the bandit U.S. raid on Libya last April," he went on to say, "only added to the determination of the Libyan people to defend their revolutionary gains." "We remain committed to our principles and stand, as before, for achieving Arab unity, and for a just solution to the Palestinian problem. We fight for freedom and independence," he said.

"Having failed to attain its aims, Washington started a veritable psychological war on the Libyan Jamahiriya, the war accompanied by new aggressive threats. Libya is a peaceful state. It rejects the practice of colonialism and terrorism, it never intended and does not intend to attack anyone. However, if aggressors invade the land of ours we will find [as received] to the end," Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi emphasized. He pointed out once again that there were no grounds whatsoever for the White House's accusations concerning Libya's alleged "support" for terrorism.

The leader of the Libyan revolution highly praised the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union and voiced support for the Soviet peace initiatives designed to curb the arms race, terminate nuclear testing and eliminate the threat of war.

Anniversary Marked by Commentary

PM020821 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Kapralov article: "Libya on the Alert"]

[Text] The colonialists called Libya the "gateway to Africa." Through this gateway the Western oil monopolies, who lorded it freely in the country during the monarchist regime, took out hundreds of millions of tons of oil, making fabulous profits. The Libyans were left with only the "smell of oil," poverty, and disease.

On 1 September 1969 a group of young officers headed by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi overthrew the hated monarchist system. The funds sitting in the pockets of the monopolies and embers of the royal family were channeled into improving the Libyans' living standard, into health care, education, and housing construction.

Today the majority of the population has been provided with housing. Industry and agriculture are developing. The gates of the foreign military bases on Libyan territory have been closed forever. In March 1970 the Libyan flag was raised over the British base at Toburk, and in June of the same year the American soldiers stationed at Wheelus Field -- one of the biggest bases outside the United States -- left Libya. But the American military did not go far away form Libyan shores. Libya is subjected to constant threats from the United States, which does not like Libya's independent policy and its support for national liberation movements in Africa and the Near East.

The latest of Washington's aggressive acts took place in April when American F-111 fighter-bombers dropped their lethal cargo on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Banghazi. Dozens of civilians were killed in this piratical raid. In recent days American imperialism has launched another campaign of blackmail and threats against Libya. It is reported that the Pentagon has designated specific targets for missile and bomb strikes against its territory. But Libya's people cannot be intimidated. In the years since the 1 September revolution, they have won many friends on all continents. They congratulate the Libyans on their national holiday and declare their solidarity with a people defending their independence and their right to their chosen path.

AL-ASAD/AL-QADHDHAFI PRESS STATEMENT CITED

PM291708 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Aug 86 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] Damascus, 27 Aug -- U.S. imperialism and Zionism are the chief cause of the continuing tension in the Near East and of the threat to peace throughout the world, reads the statement for the press published here on the results of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to Libya and of his talks with Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution. The document emphasizes that the solidarity of all progressive forces with the Arab people' struggle is the guarantee of the inevitable collapse of the plans being cherished by the United States and Iarael to establish their domination of the Near East. The statement points out that the situation in the Near East and ways to counteract the intrigues of U.S. imperialism and Zionism in the region were examined during the talks. Condemning the U.S. attack on Libya, the sides emphasized that they will regard any aggressive act against Libya or Syria as aggression against both countries. The document contains an appeal to strengthen Arab ranks and develop relations of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries and with all progressive forces.

MOROCCAN-LIBYAN TREATY DENOUNCED BY HASSAN

PM020819 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Treaty Denounced"]

[Text] Rabat, 31 Aug -- As MAP reports, King Hassan II has announced the denunciation of the treaty on state union between the Kingdom of Morocco and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, concluded in August 1984.

This decision is connected with Libya's position over the recent visit to Morocco by Israeli Prime Minister S. Peres.

ANALYST ON U.S. 'BRIGANDAGE' AGAINST LIBYA

LD291832 Moscow TASS in English 1814 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 29 TASS -- Follows commentary by Leonid Ponomarev, TASS news analyst:

World public will be celebrating the international day of solidarity with the people of Libya on September 1 on the initiative of the World Peace Council to demonstrate broad international support for the independent policy of that Arab state.

This support and solidarity are indispensable in this day when the U.S. Administration is preparing a fresh provocation against Libya, an act of open international brigandage. They in Washington apparently do not intend to give up the positions of strength policy and, acting in disregard [words indistinct] public opinion, are building up their mailed fist in the Mediterranean, intentionally fanning an anti-Libyan hysteria. Despite the fact that the current year has been announced by the United Nations Organization a year of peace, the White House has pointedly staged one act of terrorism after another and then has launched its own provocations as a pretext for the use of military force. The U.S. Administration has intentionally chosen Libya as a target of U.S. policy of international brigandage in order to maintain permanent tensions in the whole of the Middle East region. Washington's stake on counter-revolutionary forces, the CIA's clandestine subversive operations, enormous appropriations running into many millions of dollars on support for reactionary regimes have not ensured the effects the White House expected. Now it has embarked on the path of open armed intervention.

The present-day strategists of the U.S. Administration are stopping at nothing, breaking all norms of international communication. At the same time they have a very vague idea of all possible consequences of this policy. Washington mistakes the patience and restraint of many governments and world public for their weakness, for "fear of America". But this is not the case. Today peace is maintained not due to U.S. sabre rattling, but due to the solidarity and support of the peoples. That is precisely why Libya's unshakeable stand is stronger than the U.S. aircraft carriers and F-111 bombers.

YULIY VORONTSOV CONTINUES MIDEAST TOUR

Received by Jordan's Husayn

LD291941 Moscow TASS in English 1821 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Amman August 29 TASS -- King Husayn of Jordan today received here USSR First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuliy Vorontsov. Yuliy Vorontsov also had a meeting with Jordan's Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i.

An exchange of opinions on the Middle East situation, on some topical international problems, as well as on questions of Soviet-Jordanian relations was held during the conversations. King Husayn of Jordan gave a luncheon in honor of Yuliy Vorontsov. Present at the luncheon were Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, members of the government, and other officials.

Further on Amman Talks

JN301205 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Amman -- First Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister Yuliy Vorontsov and the accompanying delegation left Amman for Damascus via Al-Ramtha this mornign after a 3-day visit to Jordan during which he met with His Majesty King Husayn, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, and a number of senior officials.

In a statement to PETRA, Vorontsov said his talks with King Husayn and the prime minister were positive and fruitful. He added the talks dealt with the most urgent international issues, asserting the Middle East was at the top of these issues. The Soviet offical also added the talks dealt with ways to halt the Iraq-Iran war. He explained the two sides were in complete agreement that the continuation of bloodshed in this dispute cannot serve the interests of the Iraqi and Iranian peoples. He added: With all satisfaction, I briefed His Majesty King Husayn and the prime minister on the Soviet Government's initiatives regarding disarmament and world security.

Answering a question about the relationship between his tour of the region's countries and the close convocation of the USSR-U.S. summit and the possibility of placing the Middle East issue of the agenda of this summit, as well as the possibilities for convening an international peace conference, the first deputy Soviet foreign minister said the Middle East issue, as a very important international issue, will be put on the agenda of the USSR-U.S. meeting once such a meeting is held. He added: We will urge the U.S. Administration to adopt a serious stand toward Middle East issues. Asked about the recent Helsinki meeting which Israel made large-scale propaganda use of and its attempt to exploit it in the interest of the so-called Soviet Jews, but which the Soviet side kept within a specific framework, Vorontsov said: I have nothing to say about this issue but to confirm the truth of such a conclusion. Asked about the role of the Soviet Union as a superpower in ending the Iraq-Iran war, he said: The Soviet Union is considered a neighbor of Iran. We cannot remain idle toward what is taking place near our borders. He added: In all our meetings with Iranian officials, we have worked to convince them of the need to immediately stop this war which does not at all respond to the interests of the Iranian people themselves. But, unfortunately, we have received no response to our advice. He said efforts of numerous countries should be concerted to convince Iran of the need to stop this war.

Meets Algerian Officials, 'Arafat

LD010345 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0225 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Algiers, 1 Sep (TASS) -- M. S. Messaadia, member of the Politburo of the FLN Central Committee, on Sunday received Yu. Vorontsov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR First deputy minister of foreign affairs. In the course of conversation there was a thorough exchange of views on major international problems, the situation in the Near East and in the Mediterranean, and on efforts to unblock the Near East conflict by collective efforts.

The coincidence and closeness of stands on all matters discussed was confirmed. There was also an examination of prospects for the further development of bilateral relations. Yu. Vorontsov was received by R. Bitat, chairman of the National Popular Assembly of Algeria. There was a conversation with S. Hamdani, general secretary of the Algerian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

A meeting took place here on Sunday between Yu. Vorontsov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PETROVSKIY STATEMENTS

JN301008 Baghdad INA in Arabic GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Aug (INA) -- USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy has reiterated his country's stand calling for an immediate halt to the Iraqi-Iranian war and for negotiations to settle all pending problems between the two countries. In an interview with AL-JUMHURIYAH today, Petrovskiy said the USSR supports the five peace principles contained in President Saddam Husayn's letter to the Iranian rulers on 2 August. He stressed the Iranian people's only gain from this war will be more pain and more victims, a war which endangers the regional stability and encourages negative factors which will obstruct economic and social development in the region.

Petrovskiy described the operation of supplying Iran with Soviet weapons as an international conspiracy to discredit the USSR. [Sentence as received] He said the Soviet Union has called for the immediate halt of the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran which benefits imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary forces in the world. He stressed his country is eager to end the bloodshed in a war which been raging for 6 years. Petrovskiy added his country believes in the need to end regional hotbeds of tension in the interest of world peace.

He praised Iraq's anti-imperialist trend and said the identity in viewpoints between Iraq and the USSR on many important issues heralds good prospects for developing bilateral relations.

Petrovskiy expressed his country's satisfaction with the development of relations with Arab Gulf countries, stressing the USSR seeks to establish balanced, multifaceted relations with Gulf countries.

On his country's stand toward the unity of the Palestinian resistance, Petrovskiy said the Soviet Union has supported and continues to support the PLO as the Palestinian people's sole and legitimate representative and continues to work to safeguard PLO unity. Petrovskiy explained that attaining peace in the Middle East depends on restoring the Palestinian people's legitimate rights within the framework of an international conference to discuss a comprehensive settlement.

Talks With Iraqi Leaders

PM291030 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Aug -- Iraq's President Saddam Husayn has received USSR Deputy Foreign Minister V.F. Petrovskiy. Opinions were exchanged in the course of the conversation on questions of bilateral relations, the situation in the Near East, and the termination of the Iran-Iraq conflict by peaceful means.

S. Husayn declared that Iraq desires to further develop relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. The president stressed that his country supports the efforts aimed at seeking a fair settlement of the Palestinian problem on a legitimate basis.

V.F. Petrovskiy also had a meeting with Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs.

KHALAF SAYS 'ARAFAT RECEIVED GORBACHEV MESSAGE

LD011200 Kuwait KUNA in English 1050 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 1 (KUNA) -- Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf announced Monday the success of a joint Soviet-Algerian mediation with Palestinian factions to hold a new meeting for The Palestine National Council (PNC).

In a statement to "AL-QABAS" daily, Khalaf (codenamed Abu Iyad) said that a preparatory meeting took place yesterday in Prague among three Palestinian factions.

He said that all Palestinian factions are expected to hold a meeting during the coming two weeks in Algeria adding that most of the obstacles have been removed.

Abu Iyad stressed that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) will not recognize U.N. Resolution 242 as long as it does not recognize the Palestinian national rights.

The Palestinian official disclosed that PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat has received a message last night from the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev delivered by the Soviet first deputy foreign minister and described the Soviet message as "very important."

Abu Iyad praised the Soviet-Algeria stand from [preposition as received] the Palestinian cause.

The official revealed a thaw in Syrian-Palestinian relations saying its results will emerge soon and noted that important meetings and contacts are underway between Damascus, Algiers and Moscow.

SOVIET FISHERMEN INJURED IN PERUVIAN BOMB ATTACK

LD311311 Moscow TASS in English 1056 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Lima Augst 31 TASS -- Soviet fishermen fell victim to an act of terrorism committed in the Peruvian port of El Callao by unidentified persons on August 30, Peruvian television reported.

Several Soviet citizens were gravely injured when a bomb went off in a shop in that city.

No terrorist group has claimed responsibility for the crime. Peruvian authorities are investigating it.

Foreign Ministry Takes Action

LD011755 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1726 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 1 Sep (TASS) -- The Peruvian ambassador to the USSR was invited to the USSR Foreign Ministry today, and a representation was made to him in connection with the terrorist act carried out on 30 August in El Callao as a result of which several Soviet citizens suffered.

It was noted that this criminal action is the work of forces that aspire to complicate the friendly Soviet-Peruvian relations and resort for these purposes to methods of terrorism, which is condemned by the international community.

A demand was made that the competent Peruvian authorities take immediate measures to thoroughly investigate this criminal action, and to find and punish the criminals.

The Peruvian ambassador, expressing regret in connection with what happened, stated that he would report the representation of the USSR Foreign Ministry to his government.

U.S. REPORTEDLY OFFERING ASYLUM TO CHILE'S PINOCHET

LD300237 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1857 GMT 29 Aug 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] By the way, in Washington they are preparing in a leisurely fashion a refuge for another possible political immigrant. This concerns the Chile dictator, Pinochet. Stormy protests against the fascist Junta are not ceasing in Chile and so the U.S. General John Galvin has arrived in Santiago to arrange a secret meeting with members of the junta. What was the conversation about?

The general suggested to Pinochet that under current conditions, it would be best to retire and the very next 2 months. The United States, he stated, is prepared to grant Pinochet political asylum. However, another option is envisaged. The Pentagon general made it plainly clear that the United States is even prepared to go ahead with occupying Chile. The Armed Forces of the United States and Chile, he said, are united in resolving the task of suppressing uprisings and defending Western values. Of course the White House has hurried to disassociate itself from these statements, they are indeed to scandalous.

PASSENGER SHIP SINKS OFF NOVOROSSIYSK; LIVES LOST

LD011226 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] From the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers: On 31 August, at night near Novorossiysk, the passenger ship Admiral Nakhimov was damaged and sank as a result of a collision with a cargo ship.

Measures have been taken to save people. The necessary assistance is being given to those who have suffered in the accident. There is loss of life.

A government commission, headed by Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has been formed to investigate the cause of the accident.

Unofficial Source Cited

AU011448 Paris AFP in English 1431 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Moscow, Sept 1 (AFP) -- A soviet liner, the Admiral Nakhimov, sank after colliding with a freighter in the Black Sea early Monday, leaving a number of dead, TASS news agency reported.

TASS said simply there was "a loss of human lives", while an official at the Ministry of Maritime Fleet indicated the final toll could be heavy. He said no foreigners were on board.

An unofficial Soviet source said the 17,053-tonne Admiral Nakhimov had been literally cut in two by the 13,000-tonne corn-carrying freighter, and sank inside 20 minutes.

The liner, which can carry up to 1,000 passengers and 350 crew, was sailing between Odessa in the Ukrain and Batumi, Georgia, the ministry official said. [passage omitted]

KAMENTSEV APPOINTED DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

LD01157 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Vladimir Mikhaylovich Kamentsev deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. In connection with this, he has been released from the duties of USSR minister of fish industry.

Vladimir Mikhaylovich Kamentsev was born in 1928. He is Russian. He graduated from the Moscow Technical Institute of the Fishing Industry and Economy [as heard]. He started work in 1942 as a stoker on a steamship. From 1953 to 1962, he occupied official posts in the fishing industry. He has been USSR minister of fish industry since 1979. Comrade Kamentsev is a member of the CPSU Central Committee and a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

DEATH OF MINISTER PETRISHCHEV, OBITUARY REPORTED

LD011737 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers announce with deep sorrow that Aleksey Georgiyevich Petrishchev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Hero of Socialist Labor, USSR minister of mineral fertilizer production, died on 30 August at the age of 62 after a grave and lengthy illness.

The obituary, signed by the leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, says that an active participant in communist construction and true son of the Soviet people, who dedicated his life to unstinting service of our motherland and the cause of the Communist Party of which he had been a member since 1951, has passed away. In all the posts he held Aleksey Georgiyevich Petrishchev displayed unusual engineering abilities, attachment to party principle, and an exacting nature. He combined personal modesty with a sensitive and considerate approach to people. The shining memory of Aleksey Georgiyevich Petrishchev, a true son of the Communist Party, will live forever in our hearts.

The commission charged with organizing the funeral of Aleksey Georgiyevich Petrishchev announces that the coffin containing the body of the deceased will be mounted in the Red Banner Hall of the Central Frunze house of the Soviet Army on Ploshchad Kommuny. The hall will be open from 1000 to 1300 on 3 September for those who wish to bid farewell. The funeral will take place at 1400 on 3 September at Novodevichye cemetery.

SHCHERBITSKIY, LYASHKO VISIT CHERNOBYL AREA

LD300648 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] On 29 August, Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and Comrade Lyashko, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, visited the area of the Chernobyl AES and a number of populated centers in Kiev oblast that have taken in evacuees.

In Chernobyl, a conversation took place in the governmental commission which is headed by Comrade Vedernikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Matters relating to the preparations for the start-up of the first and second power units, which are in operational reserve, the decontamination of the station and the territory adjacent to it, the carrying out of water protection measures and also the progress of work to entomb the damaged reactor were discussed.

The need to increase the rate at which planned work is being undertaken and to more efficiently use the material resources allocated by the state was pointed out.

The construction of a [word indistinct] settlement for Chernobyl power engineering workers is proceeding apace in Zelenyy Mys; dozens of well-appointed houses have already been built here. In conversations with workers, specialists and managers there was talk of the need to accelerate the building of the settlement and social and cultural amenities, and of supplying the workers with [word indistinct] proper working and leisure conditions. Specific decisions were made on urgent issues.

There were meetings with the soldiers who are taking part in the work to eliminate the consequences of the accident at the AES. The high level of organization and the operational mood were noted.

The first secretary of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee visited the newly rebuilt Zelenyy Mys-Chernigov highway.

In the villages of Lyudvinovka and (Zadvishka) in Kiev Oblast, where hundreds of families of Chernobyl collective farmers are already living in new settlements, the new residents voiced their profound gratitude to the party and state for the concern shown them. There was a discussion of the daily affairs and needs of the rural workers.

REPORT ON DOSIMETRIC MONITORING AT CHERNOBYL AES

LD292027 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian in its "Vremya" newscast at 1430 GMT on 29 August carries a 3-minute video report on checking radiation levels at the Chernobyl AES by V. Pisarevskiy. He begins his report from a helicopter landing field near Chernobyl where preparations are in hand for a "unique" operation to lower a package of sensors into the ventilation stack of the third and fourth sets of Chernobyl AES. The idea is to conduct constant dosimetric monitoring of the condition of the stack and of the work to decontaminate it.

Filmed in front of his KA-32 helicopter, N.N. Melnikov, a helicopter commander, says that "this the first time in the USSR, and throughout the world that such operations have been conducted." He compares the operation to getting a thread through the eye of a needle. The video shows a line of men with gauze face masks hanging round their necks standing near a helicopter. The cable to which the instruments are attached is shown lying on the ground.

Melnikov is then shown taking his helicopter up into the air, with the instruments dangling on the cable below. Pisarveskiy notes that work at Chernobyl AES has necessitated the use of suspended cables "much longer than other examples throughout the world."

A general overhead view of the power station is shown from the reporter's helicopter, and the camera shows Melnikov's helicopter hovering over the top of the red and white stack and lowering the instruments. A grapnel at the end of the cable catches on the mouth of the stack and the helicopter flies away.

Interviewed on board a helicopter in flight, I.A. Erlikh, captioned as being in charge of the work, says that the idea of the operation is to ensure future work is successful in decontaminating the surface of the stack which must be particularly well decontaminated because it is the highest structure. He concludes: "From now on, instead of measurements from helicopters, measurements will be conducted from the ground. The situation at the station changes for the better with each passing day, and soon our work at the station will no longer be necessary."

ELECTION OF NEW TSELINOGRAD OBKOM FIRST SECRETARY

LD011305 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] A plenum of the Tselinograd Obkom of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan took place today. It examined an organizational issue. The plenum released Comrade Morozov from the duties of first secretary of the party obkom in connection with his retirement on health grounds. Comrade (Braun), who has worked as chairman of the Kokchetav Ispolkom, was elected first secretary of the Tselinograd Obkom of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan.

Comrade Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, took part in the work of the plenum.

TASS ANALYST VIEWS PLANS FOR UPCOMING PAY INCREASES

LD011525 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 1 Sept 86

[Text] Moscow September 1 TASS -- TASS news Analyst Boris Prokhorov writes:

New basic pay rates and salaries in the various fields of material production have been worked out and endorsed in the USSR. The decision to introduce them was adopted at the 27th CPSU congress early this year. To fulfill that decision the Political Bureau of the party's Central Committee discussed that question last week.

As is known pay rates and salaries in the files of material production will be raised on an average by 25-30 percent. But the meaning and essence of the measures to be introduced is not simply to increase the pay of factory and office workers, workers in agriculture. The main aim is to enhance the efficiency of the entire pay system, to create a direct dependence between the amount and quality of work and the pay, to make the growth of the pay conditional upon the increase of labour productivity. In other words, the restructuring of the pay system is aimed at ensuring that the wages of each person be strictly in accordance with the volume of his or her contribution to national wealth.

Another characteristic feature of the new pay system is that additional funds needed for the payment at higher rates and salaries will be obtained by the enterprises not from the state budget but from their own profits. If the plant has not received enough profits, then higher pay rates cannot be introduced. This principle will undoubtedly stimulate all-round perfection of production activity, since the introduction of higher pay rates depends directly on the improvement of the enterprise's functioning.

The new pay system in the national economy will be introduced everywhere during the present five-year period (1986-1990). It is expected that this will not only bring about the increase of the level of production economic activity, but will also lead to a considerable increase of the incomes of urban and rural workers, will be promoting the raising of the living standards of the Soviet people.

The wages of factory and office workers and remuneration of collective farmers were invarably growing in the USSR before. In the past 15 years, the real incomes of workers and employees rose by more than 50 percent, while those of collective farmers went up by 75 percent. And it should be taken into consideration that earnings are growing in the USSR in conditions when reatail prices of the most important foodstuffs and industrial goods practicaly remain unchanged, and there are stable rates of taxation, rent, payments for communal services, the cost of communication services, urban transport fare, etc.

But as a rule, everybody's earnings were growing equally before. As a result of this, equal wages and equal increments were quite often received by good, average and shoddy workers. And this system which has not been stimulating effective work will now be replaced with a new system, worked out on the decision of the 27th Party Congress.

'BREAKTHROUGH' REPORTED IN OIL, FOOD PRODUCTION

LD292028 Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 29 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Boris Prokhorov:

Several days ago the Soviet oil industry reached the projected daily output. On a day in late August the country received 1,622,000 tons of oil and gas condensate -- the amount called for by the assignment. And the output continues growing. However, on that day there was no fanfare or lofty-sounding reports. This is easy to understand -- only the normal planned output level was reached. But how long did it take? And how much effort was put into this success?

Yes, this is undoubtedly a success. And, in a sense, even more valuable than that achieved two decades ago when the first oil gushers appeared in Siberia.

It appears that for some time those gushers left oil workers and oil industry managers "spellbound". Oil kept flowing lavishly from the earth in the Tyumen region and it seemed that it would always be that way.

Suddenly, the "easy" oil flow petered out -- it was becoming more and more difficult to produce every single ton and the production cost kept growing.

Oil industry workers and managers were unprepared for that -- output started to decline, the plans collapsed, and the industry began to pile up debt. Now this alarming tendency was reversed, although not without difficulty.

In a word, a breakthrough has been achieved. True, so far in only one area, although undoubtedly an important one. But how many more similar achievements are to be made in the coming years and five-year periods?

A steady progress of the engineering industry, re-tooling in industry, the development of the agri-industrial complex, large-scale social programs, and so on. Each of these factors contributing to the general process of acceleration of the country's development will require much effort.

The program endorsed by the 27th congress of the CPSU for the period till the end of the current century is so vast and so challenging that some were taken aback -- will we be able to overcome the difficulties, to cope with the task?

And now comes the first success.

The example of oil production is not the only one. There are others. Muscovites at one time felt difficult because of poorly organized supplies of vegetables and fruits to state stores.

This autumn is the first in many years when buyers in Moscow, Leningrad and many other major cities walk past private markets with their bloated prices. Now after the necessary remedial measures were taken urban dwellers can buy vegetables and fruits -- peaches, grapes and melons -- at low state prices.

This is one more breakthrough. Of course, it is not as significant as the success of oil workers, but it is also an important, needed and welcome change. Because every such breakthrough in overcoming the negative phenomena of the past gives people strength and optimism, gives them more confidence in the success of our common important undertaking -- the restructuring and acceleration of the social and economic development of the country.

GOSAGROPROM'S SIZENKO DISCUSSES GRAIN HARVEST

PM291256 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Aug 86 First Edition p 1

[Own correspondent A. Artsibashev interview with Ye. Sizenko, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Agroindustrial Committee, under the rubric "Harvest '86": "Grain for the Granaries" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] The last few days of August in the countryside have really flashed by. Teamwork, organization, and businesslike initiative is more necessary now than ever. Particular attention, of course, must be paid to our main wealth -- grain. PRAVDA correspondent A. Artsibashev asked Ye. Sizenko, first deputy chirman of the USSR State Agroindustrial Committee, to talk about the progress of the harvest and the supply of grain to the state.

[Sizenko] It is an old truth that growing a good harvest is not everything, Yevgeniy Ivanovich said. It is important to garner it, store it, and supply it to the consumer. How are things in the grain fields this year? By 20 August grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been reaped over more than 60 million hectares. Grain had been threshed over 93 percent of the sown area. On the whole, grain harvests have been higher than last year. In Krasnodar Kray, for instance, grain has done particularly well in fields cultivated by intensive techniques. In Ust-labinskiy, Timashevskiy, and Dinskiy Rayons kolkhozes and sovkhozes have obtained 52-55 quintals of grain from each hectare. There have also boen large harvests in Stavropol Kray, the autonomous republics of the North Caucasus, and many farms in the western and northern oblasts of the Ukraine. Thus, intensively cultivated hectares on the Ilich and "Ukraina" Kolkhozes in Khmelnitskiy Oblast have produced 75 quintals of grain each. The harvest there is being expedited.

At the same time harvesting is being conducted at a low pace by kolkhozes and sovkhozee in Kirov, Kostroma, Kalinin, Yaroslavl, Volgograd, and certain other oblasts in the non-Chernozem Zone. And it is not the weather but organizational failings and shortcomings that are to blame. [passage omitted]

[Artsibashev] It is well known that grain is only grain when it is in granaries. How are grain sales going?

[Sizenko] The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Stavropol Kray, the Chechen-ingush ASSR, and Dzhambul, Belgorod, Orel, Kursk, Lvov, Rovno, Ternopol, Ivano-Frankovsk, and other oblasts have fully settled their accounts with the state. Many farms are dispatching grain to elevators over and above the plan. A characteristic feature is that grain quality has substantially improved. Durum and valuable varieties account for virtually all the wheat being sold by farms in Kuban, North Osetia, Kabardino-Balkaria, and Zaporozhye, Donetsk, and a number of other oblasts. Until quite recently, for example. grain of such quality was to all intents and purposes not procured in Lipetsk, Tambov, and Poltava Oblasts, but today local farms are making a considerable contribution to the overall grain harvest. [passage omitted]

Unfortunately, things are not going well everywhere. Grain is being poorly supplied by kolkhozes and sovkhozese in Dnepropetrovsk, Kharkov, Volgograd, aned a number of other oblasts. It is important to use all reserves and step up procurement. From this year, as is well known, stable plans have been laid down for the sale of grain to the state, and an economic mechanism aimed at imporoving the intereste of kolkhozes andsovkhozes in producing grain over and above plan has been worked out.

Reciprocal sales to farms of machines, lumber, cement, and many other things have been organized in accordance with the recent CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED BY MEDIA

28-29 Aug

LD300429 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 28-29 August. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

28 August

Ryazan Oblast farms have so far delivered 275,000 metric ton of grain to reception points. This is half the plan total. (0600)

Grain crops have been harvested from 2 million hectares in the Altay and this is almost a half of the total grain fields. All rayons of the Pavlodar Oblast have started harvesting: The first thousands of tons have arrived in storage centres. (0900)

In the last day, grain from 100,000 hectares was threshed in Bashkiriya. Bashkir farms have sold to the state 775,000 metric tons of grain so far. (1100)

The farms in Kurgan Oblast have begun harvesting early grain crops. Almost daily throughout the summer there have been rains there. The grain is very moist and does not thresh very well. Measures are being taken to rectify the situation. The heavy rain has delayed the ripening of grain. Grain crops are to be harvested on 1.8 million hectares. (Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430)

During the past week the grain harvesting front has moved northeastward. Grain is to be harvested from an area of over 10 million hectares in West Siberian areas. To date only 870,000 hectares have been reaped there, and a little over 40 percent of that has been threshed. Harvesting there is under way in complex weather conditions. Work is being hampered by rain. The reaping of grain crops has begun in the southern areas of North Kazakhstan. The harvest there promises to be a good one, but the ripening of the grain crops has been delayed somewhat by the cool summer. (Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430)

Harvesting has started in all rayons of Pavlodar Oblast. Grain crops have been mowed by today on 500,000 hectares and two-thirds of this acreage has been threshed. (1800)

Tula Oblast has fulfilled socialist pledges for marketing bread-grain to the state. (1950)

Tambov Oblast has harvested 450,000 metric ton of grain so far (2130)

Tatariya has laid in 1.75 million metric ton of haylage and fulfilled its grass meal production plan.

The first metric ton of grain have arrived at the elevators of Tselinograd Oblast. All rayons are havesting grain crops. (2230)

29 August

Much more hay has been stockpiled than last year in the Central Chernozem Zone, the Volga valley, and East and West Siberia but haymaking has not been successful in all areas. Ryazan Oblast has laid in less hay than all other parts of the Central Region. Farms in Chuvashia, Dagestan, Kabardino-Balkaria, North Ossetia and Martime Kray have completed only 60 percent of the plan. The main reason is poor organization. (0400)

Sowing has begun in Dagestan. Farms on the low-lying area near the Caspian and in the foothills are sowing winter rape. (0630)

Fall plowing is being carried out on the 2 millionth hectare in Saratov Oblast today. Half the area has been sown to winter rye and wheat. (0700)

The winter crop sowing plan has been fulfilled in the Altay. They occupy 250,000 hectares. (1000)

Toward the end of August grain has been reaped from an area in excess of 70 million hectares in the country. There is a need to speed up with the gathering of the swathes before fall sets in, and that this is being done is demonstrated by the fact that 93 percent has been threshed immediately. The pace of harvesting work this summer is somewhat faster than last: 23 krays, oblasts and autonomous republics have already coped with the plan for sale of grain to the state. It is pleasing to note than a third more by the same time last year has been dispatched in high-quality categories.

The Trans-Urals, West Siberia and the oblasts of Kazakhstan are now at the height of harvest. There are 17 million hectares under grain in the north of Kazkhstan alone, of which 5.5 million has come under wheat being cultivated using intensive methods for the first time, which could provide an additional 3.5 million metric ton. The republic contributes up to 65 and even 70 percent of the country's grain.

Having completed the harvest at home in the European USSR, 15,000 experienced field workers have gone to help in the eastern oblasts of the RSFSR and Kazakhstan. This harvest is a special one, as last spring was long in the east and the crop set later than usual, reducing harvest time to the minimum before September brings the rain, and soon the snow, resulting in grain losses. (1100)

In Tambov Oblast, 450,000 metric tons of grain have been delivered to date. (1300)

Rye and early barley have already been harvested in Estonia. Gathering in the present harvest is procedding in rain and bad weather. Nevertheless, to date 82 percent of grain crops has been harvested, which is almost double of what had been harvested by this time last year. So far the average grain harvest is 29.1 quintals per hectare which is also higher than the average in the past 5-year plan-period. Lifting of potatoes has also already started. (1300)

By the start of the 3d 10-day period of August grains and pulses, excluding corn, had been reaped on more than 60 million hectares. The grain had been threshed on 93 percent of the areas. In Krasnodar Kray, intensive winter wheat cultivation has yielded around an extra 10 quintals per hectare. Krasnodar Kray, North Ossetia and Zaporozhye, Donetsk and a number of other oblasts are selling practically all their wheat in strong and valuable varieities. Odessa Oblast has sold over 700,000 metric tons of strong and valuable wheat, almost twice the plan. Over the past week, the grain harvest has swept northeast: farms are busy in Altay Kray, Novosibirsk and Omsk Oblasts. Tyumen and Tomsk Oblast grain farmers have started reaping cereals. Grain needs to be gathered in on over 10 million hectares in Western Siberia: only 870,000 hectares have been reaped and only a little over 40 percent have been threshed.

The meteorological conditions here are difficult, and rain is getting in the way. Southern areas of North Kazakhstan have started reaping grain. The harvest promises to be good here, but because of the cool summer the ripening of grain has been delayed somewhat. (Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700)

Grain elevators and receipt points have taken the first million metric ton of grain harvested, the bulk of it being wheat of strong and hard varieties.

30 Aug-1 Sep

LD020215 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 30 August-1 September. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

30 August

To date, over 2 million hectares of grain crops have been reaped in Altay Kray. A third of the grain crops have been threshed. Work is now concentrated on the harvesting of spring wheat. The harvest of this crop is an uneven one. On land using intensive technology the yields are mainly high, but there are large areas where the wheat is stunted and patchy. The July drought has had its effect.

Altay Kray's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have fulfilled the plan for sowing winter crops. Rye occupies a quarter of a million hectares. This crop has produced a good yield this year in all zones of the kray, making it possible to cover the plan for handing rye over to the state one and a half times. (0800)

Selective hand-picking of cotton has begun in Surkhan-Darya Oblast. The crop has ripened unevenly and natural disasters have had their effect. The start of harvesting has been delayed. (1100)

This morning 2.5 million tons of grain arrived at procurement centers from the fields of Orenburg Oblast. Five rayons in the oblast have already fulfilled their plans for grain sales. Every 24 hours, each center is receiving 80,000 tons of grain. (2300)

31 August

The harvest is advancing further to the east. By this morning, 2.5 million tons of grain had been handed over to the state from the dry fields of Orenburg Oblast, which has produced a good harvest. The task now is to clear it all away as soon as possible. In Tomsk, the harvest period is only just beginning. (0600)

Bashkir ASSR: Grain crops are being harvested on the second million hectares today. The harvest is a good one and grain sales to the state are proceeding quickly: today 1 million tons of the new harvest have been laid into state stores. (0300)

Altay: To date kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the kray have sent 700,000 tons of grain to elevators. (0800)

Omsk Oblast farms are getting down to the grain harvest. Its start has been delayed because of the late ripening of grain. Farmers are planning to complete barley and pea harvesting in the next few days and then direct their efforts to wheat, the main crop. (1300)

Fallow land has been plowed on 500,000 hectares for next year's harvest in Ryazan Oblast. This is half of the planned area, a record for this time of year. (2300)

1 September

Tataria farms have delivered 1 million tons of grain to state granaries so far this year. Harvesting has started on the last quarter of the area in the Mari non-Chernozem Zone. Potato lifting started in Ryazan Oblast today. The crops occupy over 87,000 hectares. (0400)

Perm Oblast begins lifting potatoes today from a total of more than 35,000 hectares. (0600)

Grain producers are gathering in a good harvest from the fields in Orenburg Oblast. On some farms they are obtaining 25 to 30 quintals of grain per hectare, and where it was cultivated using intensive technology even more, up to 40 per hectare. But against the background of a high yield, evidence of grain losses along the whole chain of the harvesting conveyor has become an unsightly phenomena. Specific measures are being taken on farms to eliminate such a situation. (1300)

HARVEST STORM DAMAGE REPORTED IN RYAZAN OBLAST

LD291429 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] The elements have been raging. A heavy squall hit the southeastern regions of Ryazan Oblast. The wind speed reached 30 meters a second. On its path it brought down power and communications lines and trees and destroyed houses. The hurricane brought with it a thunderstorm, heavy rain and hail. More than 1000 dwellings were hit by the elements, as well as 400 stockbreeding farms, grain stores, schools and clubs. There was substantial damage to the harvest.

The oblast headquarters set up to eliminate the aftermath of the hurricane has taken emergency measures to help the people and farms in all five rayons which were affected. Emergency departments and teams have gone into action. All measures are being taken to ensure that the academic year opens on 1 September in all the schools which were hit. The inhabitants of the oblast entered the battle against the aftermath of the elements in an organized manner. It has been reported that electricity has already been supplied to all the farms affected by the hurricane. No one has been killed.